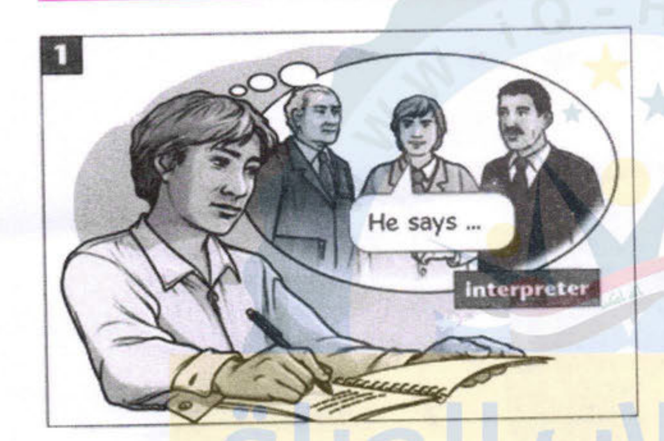
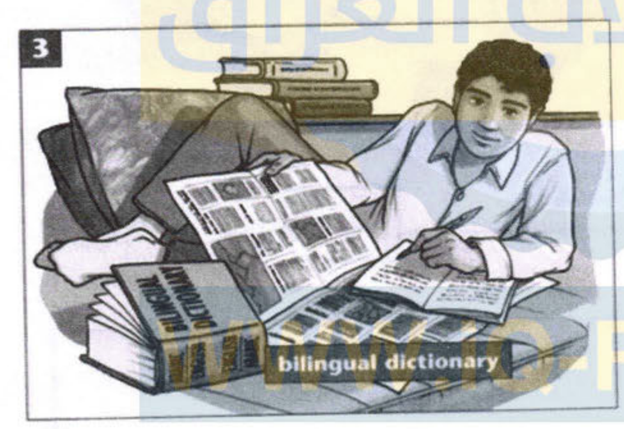
UNIT ONE

How do you learn كيف تتعلم ؟

Unit One Lesson One P.6

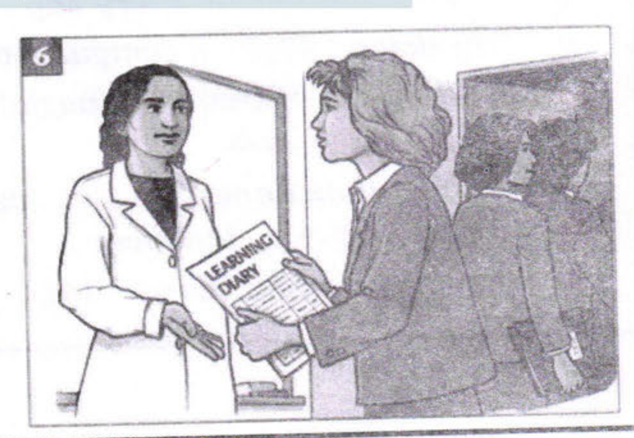












- *Self - access centre* مركز خدمات عامة ، تستخدم فيه الحاسبة ، النت أو المكتبة للتعلم (مركز تعليمي)
- *Exchange programme (exchange* تبادل *)* برنامج تعليم لغة
- *interpreter* مترجم
- *bilingual dictionary* قاموس ثنائي اللغة
- *learning diary* مفكرة تعلم
- *index cards* بطاقات هجائية

Lesson 1 Student Book P.7

للاطلاع

- **Look at some things the people said. Match them to the pictures on page 7.** وصل أقوال الاشخاص بما يناسبها من الصور

A → 5 B → 1 C → 3

D → 6 E → 2 F → 4







Present Simple المضارع البسيط

شرح مهم جدا

Present simple المضارع البسيط

- *I walk to school every day .*
- *My sister uses a computer to do her homework .*
- *The capital of Iraq is Baghdad .*
- *Bilingual dictionaries* (قاموس ثنائي التعلم) *are very useful for learning languages .*
- *I don't speak Japanese .*
- *The self - access centre isn't open on Sunday .*

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

I , they , we , you ➔ base (فعل مجرد)
He , she it ➔ (فعل + S)



يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث يحدث بشكل منتظم او حقيقة ثابتة وتكون ظروف الزمان مع المضارع البسيط كما يلي:

Usually , always , often , sometimes , seldom , ...

حيث تكون هذه الظروف غالبا قبل الفعل الرئيسي

– He usually gets up early

اما اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي من افعال الكينونة (is , are , am)
فتكون ظروف الزمان بعد الفعل الرئيسي

– She is usually is alone .

في حالة النفي (negative)

I , they , we , you ➔ don't + (فعل مجرد)
He , she , it ➔ doesn't + (فعل مجرد)

– Suha doesn't speak French.

في حالة الاستفهام (question)

Do ➔ I , they , we , you ➔ (فعل مجرد)?
Does ➔ he , she , it ➔ (فعل مجرد)?

– Suha usually works hard.
– Does Suha usually work hard?

تذكر / من ظروف الزمان مع المضارع البسيط وتكون نهاية او بداية الجملة

Every day, every week, ...

لاحظ الامثلة التالية **مهم جدا**

1- Where ----- (he / spend) his weekends ? - Where does he spend his weekends ?
2- He -------- (not speak) English . - He doesn't speak English .
3- (you / like) playing computer games ? - Do you like playing computer games ?
4- How much -------- (this holiday / cost) ? - How much does this holiday cost ?

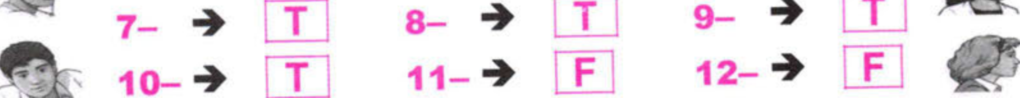
Lesson 1 Activity Book P.2

A ② Listen to people talking about learning languages. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F). تمرين صفي كاسيت

للاطلاع



1– ➔ F	2– ➔ T	3– ➔ T
4– ➔ F	5– ➔ F	6– ➔ F
7– ➔ T	8– ➔ T	9– ➔ T
10– ➔ T	11– ➔ F	12– ➔ F



(B) Put in the brackets into the correct form . تمرين مهم (امتحان)

1- I study English at school . (study)
2- How often do you go to the self - access centre ? (you / go)
3- How much does that dictionary cost ? (that dictionary / cost)
4- Interpreters have a difficult job , because they need to speak many languages very well . (have)
5- He doesn't speak Arabic . (not / speak)
6- When does he go to school ? (he / go)
7- I write in my diary after every class. (write)
8- She doesn't know where the self - access centreis. (not / know)

Use the notes to write a text about 50 words in your notebook about your experience

أكتب (مقطع انشاء) في دفتر الملاحظات عن تجربتك الخاصة في التعلم .

مشاهدة الافلام تعلم الانكليزية بالتاكيد

I like watching films to help me learning English. Of course I don't know all the words , but I get the idea and the headphone really helps me to understand أفهم the meaning of words .

Sometimes I look up أبحث a new word in a dictionary قاموس then

دورة صيفية

I write the words in a notebook I'm going to take a summer course in English language this year.

Unit One Lesson Two P.8

Changes التغيير

Read and match the topic sentences to the paragraphs below. اقرا ووصل العبارات التالية بالمقاطع المناسبة للاطلاع

1- = C 2- = B 3- = A 4- = D

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

شرح مهم جدا

I → am
He , she , it → is
They , we , you → are

+ فعل + ing

① يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحصل وقت التكلم
– He is crying now

② يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن التغيير
– The number of tourist is rising.

③ يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن تخطيط شيء للمستقبل
– We are travelling tomorrow.

لاحظ هناك ظروف زمان تدل على المضارع المستمر

مثلا : **At the moment, today , At the present time , ...**

– *My mother is cooking at the moment.*

لاحظ / هناك بعض الافعال التي تدل على حدوث الحدث وقت التكلم
مثل افعال الحواس والمشاعر أو الادراك

– *Look* أنظر *, It is raining again.*

في حالة النفي **(negative)**

I → am not
He , she , it → is not (isn't)
They , we , you → are not (aren't)

+ فعل + ing

في حالة الاستفهام **(question)**

am → I
is → He , she , it
are → They , we , you

+ فعل + ing ?

– *Are the children sleeping now ?*

لاحظ /
لا يمكنك استخدام صيغة المضارع المستمر مع بعض الافعال.

مثلا **be , like , know , see , understand , ...**

– *I am liking it* ✘
– *I like it .* ✔

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.3

(A) Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous. مهم جدا

ضع الجمل بصيغة المضارع المستمر

1- *The number of tourists* is going up. *(go up)*
2- *The number of people who live in London* is rising. *(rise)*
3- *Travel costs* are falling *so more people can visit other countries. (fall)*
4- *The number of Europeans who don't speak English* is falling. *(fall)*
5- *Sales of computers* are rising. *(rise)*
6- *The number of people who don't have a computer* is going down. *(go down)*

تذكر / اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحرف **(e)** يحذف عند اضافة **(ing)**
اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد كرر الحرف الاخير . **(running)**

(B) Write word from the box on each line. Look a student's Book page 8 to help you. أكتب جمل مستخدما الكلمات التالية مهم جدا

rise	go down	go up	fail

1- *The number of Indian students studying in the UK is* rising.
2- *The number of languages in the world is* going down.
3- *The number of people learning Arabic is* going up.
4- *The number of students learning French* is falling.

(C) Use the following information to answer the questions below. أستخدم المعلومات التالية لاجابة الاسئلة التمرين صفي / للاطلاع

1- *Is company a verb or noun ?* noun أسم
2- *How many syllable does it have ?* three
3- *Which word means the same as company ?* firm شركة
4- *How do you write the plural* جمع *?* companies شركات

(D) Write the words in the box below in your notebook in alphabetical order . رتب الكلمات التالية حسب الابجدية للاطلاع

communicate	software	password	click	icon
careful	election	solution	interpreter	diary

1- *careful* حذر
2- *click* اضغط
3- *communicate* تواصل
4- *diary* مفكرة
5- *election* انتخابات
6- *icon* ايكونة
7- *interpreter* مترجم
8- *password* كلمة مرور
9- *software* برنامج
10- *solution* حل

Unit One Lesson Three P.9

Choosing a summer programme

اختار برنامج للتعلم في العطلة الصيفية

- **What do you need to think about when you choose a summer programme? Skim the leaflet. Does it mention your ideas?**

بماذا يجب ان تفكر عندما تختار برنامج للتعلم ؟

No.	Word	Meaning	No.	Word	Meaning
1-	*choose*	يختار	11-	*free time*	وقت الفراغ
2-	*taking part*	يتشارك	12-	*different activities*	فعاليات مختلفة
3-	*all subjects*	كل المواضيع	13-	*quite place*	مكان هادئ
4-	*especially*	خاصة	14-	*countryside*	الريف
5-	*practise*	يمارس	15-	*museum*	متاحف
6-	*progress*	تقدم سريع	16-	*bored*	تشعر بالملل
7-	*interesting places*	اماكن ممتعة	17-	*attention*	اهتمام
8-	*interested in*	محب لـ	18-	*share their ideas*	يتشارك الافكار
9-	*exciting*	ممتع	19-	*find out*	يكتشف
10-	*information*	معلومات	20-	*a fantastic time*	وقت رائع

(A) Skim the leaflet and tick the topics you find. للاطلاع

ضع علامة ✔ على المواضيع التي ذكرت في المقال السابق

1- *size of programme*	✔	3- *museums*	☐
5- *clothes*	✔	7- *restaurants*	☐
2- *English classes*	✔	4- *sports*	☐
6- *self - access centre*	✔	8- *class times*	✔

(B) Read the leaflet on Student's Book page9 again. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. وصل بدايات الجمل بنهاياتتها

b = **1–** *If you choose a large programme.* (برنامج كبير) ● ● *a-* Are for people who want to practise (يمارس) speaking a language.

f = **2–** *You can get information* ● ● *b-* You can share your ideas with a lot of people . (تتشارك بالافكار مع البقية)

برنامج مختص لتعليم اللغة

d= 3- *If you choose a programme in the country* ● ● c- If you do a specialist language study programme.

a= 4- *Some study programmes* ● ● d- You will be able to do more sports.

تطور

c= 5- *You can improve your English* ● ● e- You will get more help from the teacher.

تختار

e= 6- *If you choose a small programme* ● ● f- By - e-mailing us at summerprogramme@summer.edu

الصفات

Adjectives ending in ed and ing

- **Use adjectives with ed to talk about how a person feels.**
  Use adjectives with ing to talk about the person, place or thing that makes them feel that way.
- *Sami is very interested in history.*
- *He thinks the British Museum is very interesting.*

لاحظ / ① الصفات المنتهية بـ (ed) تستخدم للتعبير عن المشاعر. مثل:

bored يشعر بالملل , *tired* تعبان
Interested in محب لـ , *excited* مسرور ...

② الصفات المنتهية بـ (ing) تستخدم لوصف الاشياء او الاشخاص. مثل:

boring ممل , *interesting* ممتع
exciting مفرح , *tiring* متعب ...

Example:

1- *I saw an (interested – interesting) film.*
2- *I am (interesting – interested) in history.*
3- *He is a (bored – boring) man.*

(C) Complete these sentences with words from the box. (Page6)

مهم جدا　　أكمل الفراغات التالية

exciting	Bored	Tiring	Tired	excited	boring
ممتع	اشعر بالملل	متعب	تعبان	مسرور	ممل

1- *I didn't sleep much last night and now I'm tired.*
2- *We had a very tiring day. We went to two museums in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon.*
3- *I wanted to play football , but it rained all day and I had to say at home. I was very bored.*
4- *There is no action in that film . It's boring.*
5- *She is excited because she is going to the UK for the summer and she will learn a lot of new things.*
6- *The football match was exciting. The score was very close until the last minute.*

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.7

تمارين سماعية (اصغاء)

(A) ③ Listen to Ali and Rashid talking about study programmes. Answer the questions. استمع للكاسيت واجب عن الاسئلة

للاطلاع

1- *What does Rashid like about the programme ?*
– *He likes the fact that it is in the country so he can do sports.*

2- *What does Ali like about the other programme ?*
– *He likes the fact that it is in the city , so he can learn about history , visit museums .*

3- *Why would Ali prefer to stay a family ?*
– *So he can speak a lot of English and improve faster .*

4- *What does Rashid want to find out ?*
– *He wants to know what sports the school offers*

(B) Look at the opinions. Match each sentence with a response. beginnings and endings of the sentences.

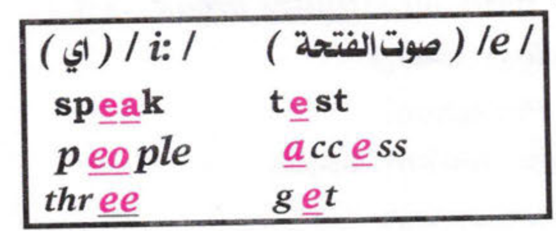
للاطلاع

تمرين (كاسيت سماعي)

C= 1	D= 2	A= 3	F= 4	E= 5	B= 6

(D) ⑤ Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column.

ضع الكلمات في العمود المناسب حسب اللفظ



(اي) / i: /	(صوت الفتحة) /e/
speak	test
people	access
three	get

(اي) / i: /	(صوت الفتحة) /e/
chinese	self
be	website
meet	centre

⑥ Listen and check.

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.8

(A) Scan the posters opposite and discuss the questions with a partner. اقرأ الاعلانات في صفحة (٩) واجب عن الاسئلة

شفوي

1- *Which study programme is in the city ?* – *Study abroad .*
2- *On which programme do you stay with a family?* – *Study abroad .*
3- *Which programme has smaller classes ?* – *The fisher school*
4- *Which programme can you join if you are 15 ?* – *The fisher school*
5- *Which poster is more interesting ?* – *Study abroad .*
6- *Which poster is easier to read ? Why ?* – *Study abroad .*

The Fisher School

Come to our school in London

We are a small school in the English countryside الريف *. We offer* عروض *classes at all levels* المستويات *, with no more than six people per class. Come and improve* طور *your English with us. Do sports and arts activities* نشاطات *too. You will stay in our dormitories* مقر سكن *with other students your age. It's a great way to meet people and make new friends.*
We are open to students between 14 and 18 years old.

Study Abroad

Come to our school in London

* *Close* قريب *to museums* متاحف *and monuments* نصب تذكاري
* *Morning or afternoon classes*
* *Maximum* أكبر عدد *15 students per class*
* *Stay with a family nea the school* اسكن في بيت مع عائلة قرب المدرسة
* *Open students 16 – 25.*

لمزيد من المعلومات
For more information ,
See our website
www.thetowerchool.edu



(C) Make poster for a study programme. Make your poster interesting and easy to read.

نموذج للطالب

اكتب (بوستر) خاص لبرنامج تعليمي

Perfect Future

Come to our school in Oxford.

* *Close to restaurants and malls.* قريب من المطاعم والاسواق
* *Schools hours from 9.am to 1.pm with 30 Minutes break.* استراحة
* *Maximum* أكبر عدد *10 student perclass.* في الصف
* *You can stay with a family near the school.*
* *Open to study 14 – 18 for more information.* معلومات

see our website موقع *. www.thetowerchool.edu*



Unit One Lesson Six P.10

Asking for information

السؤال عن معلومات



Direct السؤال المباشر	Indirect السؤال بصورة غير مباشرة	Replay الجواب
What sports do you offer ?	*Could you tell me* what sports *you offer ?*	Certainly ...
Do you have drawing classes?	*Can you tell me if* You have drawing classes?	Yes , we do .
Do you have a pool ?	*Could you tell me if* You have a pool?	I'm afraid we don't
Where is the school ?	*Can you tell me* where *the school is ?*	Of course.
How much does it cost ?	*Could you tell me* how much *it costs ?*	It depends ...

Application form نموذج طلب انشاء الوحدة (1)

SURNAME: Al Sudani FORENAMES: Rashid

DOB:

ADDRESS: P.o. Box 3674, 100 Maghreb Street
Baghdad
— Iraq

PHONE NUMBER: 964 4XXXXXX

EMAIL ADDRESS: rashid@qnet.qa

WHY ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OUR SCHOOL?

I would like to go on a summer programme to improve my English. I am interested in your school because you offer English classes at many levels. I also think I would like to be in the country, and to have an opportunity to do sport.

Indirect questions السؤال بصورة غير مباشرة

لتحويل السؤال المباشر الى صيغة سؤال غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات التالية :

" What sports do you offer ?"

(أ) نبدأ السؤال بعبارة (Can / could you tell me .... ?)

(ب) اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة سؤال فعندها تستخدم الاداة نفسها كأداة ربط .

ولكن اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد (Do , Does , is , are , ...)

فعندها نستخدم (IF) للربط

(جـ) اذا كان الفعل المساعد (do , does , did) يحذف الفعل المساعد عند الحل.

ولكن تذكر

١- اذا كان الفعل المساعد (do) يحذف بدون تغيير الفعل الرئيسي

٢- اذا كان الفعل المساعد (does) تحذف ويضيف (S) الشخص الثالث للفعل الرئيسي

(د) نقدم الفاعل بداية الجملة ويتبعه الفعل كما في الامثلة التالية :

1- What sports ~~do~~ you offer ?

- Can you tell me what sports you offer ?

2- "Where does he go ?" (S)

- Can you tell me where he goes ?

3- "How much does it cost ?" (S)

- Could you tell me how much it costs ?

اما اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد فعندها نستخدم (IF) للربط كما يلي :

4- "Do you like fish ?" – Can you tell me if you like fish ?

5- "Do you have art classes ?" – Can you tell me if they have art classes?

6- "Are you OK?" – Can you tell me if you are OK?"

لاحظ/ اذا كان الفعل المساعد ليس (do , does) لا يحذف

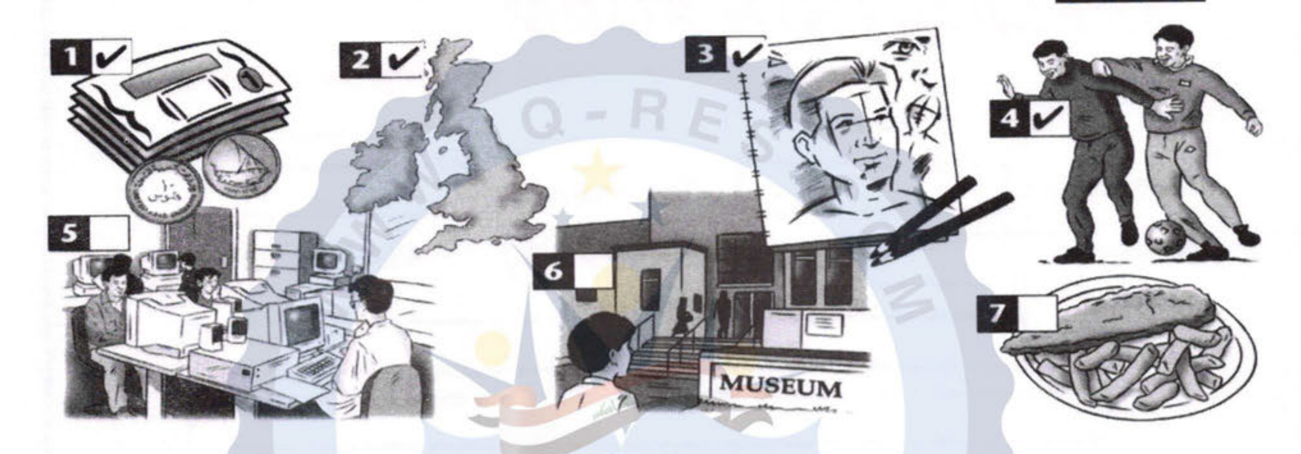
7- "Will you come with me ?" – Can you tell me if you will come with me ?

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.9

تمرين شفوي

A 7 **Listen and tick the things Rashid's mother wants to know about.** استمع للكاسيت واشر ماذا تريد الام ان تعرف

للاطلاع



– *She wants to know where the school is, what sports are available, if the school has a drawing class and how much the course would cost.*

B 8 **Listen to the telephone conversation and answer the questions.** استمع للمحادثة وأجب

تمرين شفوي / للاطلاع

C **Complete the conversation with questions from the box, then read it with a partner.** أستمع للكاسيت وأكمل المحادثة

1- *could you tell me where the school is ?*
2- *Can you tell me if you have art classes ?*
3- *Could you also tell me what sports you offer ?*
4- *And could you tell me if you have a swimming pool ?*
5- *Can you tell me how much it costs for four weeks.*

(E) Fill out an application form for yourself. سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

APPLICATION FORM

Please print in blue or black ink

Surname: ______ (اسم العائلة) Forename: ______ (الاسم الاول)

DOB: ______ (DD / MM / YY) تاريخ الميلاد

Address: ______ العنوان

______ (Post code) ______ اسم الدولة

Phone number: ______ رقم الهاتف

e-mail address: ______ العنوان البريدي

Why are you interested in our school? لماذا تريد الالتحاق بالمدرسة

نموذج للجواب

I'm interested in your school because I learned عرفت that you have a good staff كادر جيد in English and computer. In fact في الحقيقة I want to improve my English and my computer skills مهارات . In addition بالاضافة الى ذلك to that your classes صفوف are small and also the location موقع of your school is really suitable مناسب for me.



Reorder the words in brackets to make indirect questions.

رتب الكلمات بين القوسين لتكون سؤال بصورة غير مباشرة (مهم جدا للامتحان)

1- *Do you have a football pitch ?*
(if you me have you a football could tell pitch ?)
– *Could you tell me if you have a football pitch ?*

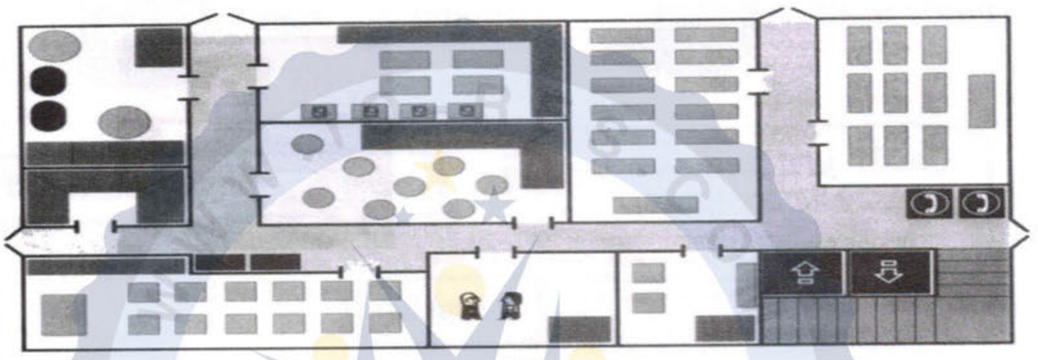
2- *Where is the café ? (where can tell you me is ? café the)*
– *Can you tell me where the café is ?*

3- *How large are the classes? (are? Could you classes me tell how the large)*
– *Could you tell me how large the classes are ?*

4- *What extra activities do you offer ?*
(offer me you Can what extra tell activities you ?)
– *Can you tell me what extra activities you offer ?*

Unit One Lesson Seven P.11

(Self - access centre) جولة في



أوجد [self - access centre] على الخارطة



● **Match these sentences to the pictures.**
وصل الجمل بالصور

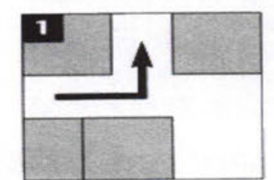
صفي شفوي / للاطلاع

1 = E 2 = C 3 = F 4 = D 5 = A 6 = B

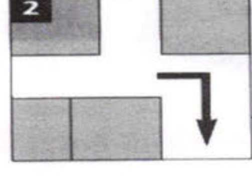
Lesson 7 Activity Book P.17

Ⓐ **Complete the phrases for giving directions with words from the box.** أكمل ما يلي بالكلمات التالية لوصف الطريق

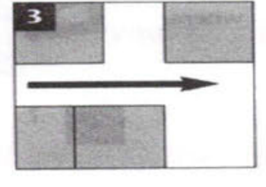
second	Left	Through	Past	Right	Straight
الثاني	اليسار	خلال	مر	يمين	مباشرة



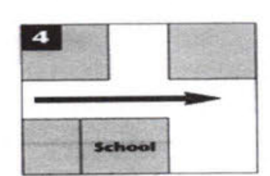
Turn left



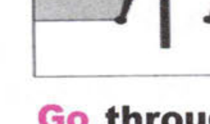
Turn right



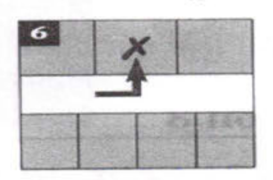
Go straight on



Go past the school .



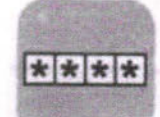
Go through the gate.



it's the second house on your left

مهم

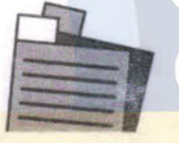
(B) Ask and answer questions about how to use the self - access centre. عوض الصور بالكلمات لكتابة سؤال بصورة غير مباشرة

1– *how / use /*  *computer ? type* 

Could you tell me how to use the computer?

Just type your password

Thanks

2– *how / borrow /*  *book ? Fill out* 

Can you tell me how to borrow a book? *Just fill out a card.*

3– *how / use /*  *photocopier ? push* 

جهاز استنساخ

Can you tell me how to use the photocopier ?

Just push the round button.

4– *Where*  */ are ? Go through*  *and* 

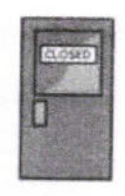
Can you tell me where the toilets are?

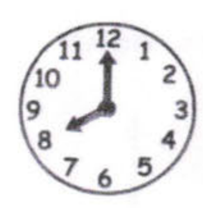
Go throw the door and turn left.

5– *Where*  */ are ?* 

Shelf ← رف

Can you tell me where the videos are? *On the shelf next to the door.*

6– *when* 

? 

Can you tell me when the self - access centre closes?

At eight O'clock .




Write a description of how to use the self - access centre. Write about the computers, the magazines, the books and the films. Use the following language:
There are .... , You have to .... , You mustn't

اكتب وصف كيف تستخدم **(self - access centre)**

In the self – access centre, there are computers, books, magazines مجلات *and videos.*
You can use the computer just by typing أطبع *your password.*
You can also watch videos, but you must put your headphones so you don't disturb لا تزعج *other people in the self - access centre.*
There are many magazines and newspapers you can't take them out as they are easy to lose.
Finally, you can borrow books and read them outside.
Just fill out أملأ *a card* بطاقة *and bring it to the desk as you leave.*

Lesson 8 Activity Book P.14




(A) (12) Listen for the number of syllables and write each word in the correct column. مقاطع

شفوي صفي / للاطلاع

software	information	video	monitor	application
password	destination	program	magazine	interesting

2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables
software	*video*	information
password	*monitor*	*application*
program	*magazine*	*destination*
	interesting	

كيف تحسب عدد مقاطع الكلمة

أحرف العلة هي / **o , a , e , i , u**
كل حرف علة يتبعه حرف صحيح يحتسب مقطع .

ولكن انتبه
(أ) *(e)* نهاية كلمة لا يحتسب مقطع
(ب) *(y)* نهاية الكلمة مقطع

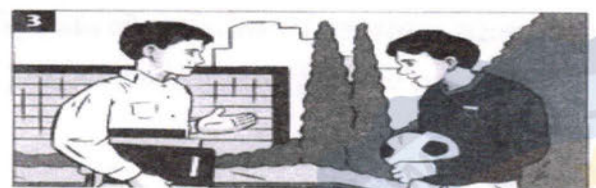
لاحظ ما يلي : **Password** **M on it or** **destination**

(B) (13) Listen to four conversations and look at the pictures. Do the people know each other? What are they talking about?

شفوي / للاطلاع









Unit One Lesson Nine P.12

القطعة للدراسة للامتحان التحريري

مهم جدا

Arabic and English

اللغة العربية والانكليزية

- **Jamil is going to give a talk on Arabic in his English class. Read his notes and decide what they mean.**

ARABIC TODAY

- *230 m . people* عدد الناس
- *5th lang. in the world.* خامس لغة في العالم
- *One of official lang. of UN* أحدى اللغات المعترف بها في الامم المتحدة

TYPES OF ARABIC

- *People from different countries maybe don't understand* لايفهم *each other – dialects* لهجات *(e.g. Egypt)*
- *Modern Standard Arabic* اللغة العربية الفصحى *in book , newspapers , on radio / TV , in mosques* مساجد *all over the world*

HISTORY التاريخ

- *Arabic form Semitic family* اصل سامي *. Most Semitic lang. dead.*
- *Spread* انتشرت *across European (Science , Maths , etc.) - into French , Spanish and English, esp. 800 yrs ago.*

THE HOLY QUR'AN القران الكريم

- *Pure lang. of Holy Qur'an v. Similar to Modern Arabic Helped Arabic survive* ساعدت اللغة على البقاء *for 1,000 yrs.*

أقرأ التقرير التالي عن بريطانيا واللغة الانكليزية

معاني متشابهة

Why are there so many words with similar meanings in English?

مختلف

Why do we have two words – sick and ill– that look very different

ليس بصحة جيدة يجيب

but both mean not very well? Why is a reply also an answer? And why are there weddings and marriages in English? The answer lies in the history of Britain.

مختلف يعرف

Old English was a very different language from the English we know

تشمل / تضم قبائل غزت بريطانيا

today. It included words brought to England by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. The Anglo-Saxons brought their language with them in the

احتل

5th century The Vikings invaded in the 9th "century and brought more words. This mixture خليط *of languages was first written down in the 10th century.*

قبائل من اصل فرنسي احتلت بريطانيا

The same thing happened after 1066, when the Normans invaded

اضافت

Britain. They brought the French language and this added more

خليط حرية

words to the mixture (close for shut, desire for wish and liberty for freedom).

مرادفات

Over time, the pairs of words - or synonyms- started to have very small differences in meaning. In fact, it is almost impossible to find

تعني تماما

two words that mean exactly the same thing. One word in a pair of synonyms is usually more formal or more specific than the other. The

تحدد / تقرر

example sentences in dictionaries will help you decide if you can use either word, or if you must choose one.

– *similar meanings*	معاني متشابهة
– *different*	مختلف
– *reply*	يجيب
– *know*	يعرف
– *included*	تشمل / تضم
– *Anglo-Saxons and Vikings*	قبائل غزت بريطانيا
– *invaded*	احتل

– *Normans*	قبائل من اصل فرنسي احتلت بريطانيا
– *added*	اضافت
– *mixture*	خليط
– *liberty*	حرية
– *synonyms*	مرادفات
– *antonyms*	معاكسات
– *mean*	تعني
– *exactly*	تماما
– *decide*	تحدد / تقرر

اسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة

مهم جدا

1- *Arabic is one of the official languages of the UN and it is the 5th language in the world.*

2- *Why don't some people from different Arab countries understand each other ?* لماذا بعض العرب من الدول المختلفة لا يفهم لغة بعضهم البعض ؟

– *Because of the different Arab dialects .* لهجات عربية مختلفة

3- *Modern standard Arabic* اللغة العربية الفصحى *is used in books, newspapers, TV and in mosques all over the world.*

4- *How did Arabic language spread* أنتشرت *in Europe ?*

– *Arabic language spread through books in science* علوم *, maths , … in Europe.*

5- *How did the Arabic language survive* تحيا *for more than 1,000 years?*

– *The Holy Qur'an* القران الكريم *helped Arabic language to survive for more than 1,000 years.*

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.16

مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري

(A) Read the article on Student's Book page12 and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F) .

1– *English does not have many words with similar meaning.* (بمعاني متشابهة) **F**

2– *English language has changed* تغيرت *a lot over time.* **T**

3– *People first wrote in English in the 9th century.* **F**

4– *When the Vikings arrived, people stopped using Anglo-Saxon words.* **F**

5– *The Normans invaded* أحتل *Britain in 1066.* **T**

6– *The Normans brought* جلب *German words to English .* **F**

7– *Most synonyms* أغلب المرادفات *have exactly* تماما *the same meaning .* **F**

(B) Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use a word from the box each time.

املاء / مهم جدا

أكمل الفراغات باستخدام المرادف الملائم للكلمات

chair	Sick	Close	Replied	Marriage	Wish
كرسي	مريض	قريبا / حميم	يجيب	تزوج	امنية

لاحظ المرادفات / حفظ ـ املاء

التمرين / مهم جدا

– *Shut = close*	يغلق	
– *ill = sick*	مريض	
– *Wish = desire*	رغبة	
– *Answered = replied*	يجيب	
– *Wedding = marriage*	زواج	
– *Seat = chair*	كرسي	

1– *No one answered my question. / No one* replied *to my question.*

2– *Their wedding was two years ago. / Their* marriage *was two years ago.*

3– *Is this seat taken? / Can I sit on this* chair *?*

4– *Don't forget to shut the door. / Please* close *the door.*

5– *He didn't come to school because he was ill. /*
He didn't come to school because he was sick *.*

6– *Her greatest desire is to become an artist. /*
Her greatest wish *is to become an artist.*

Ⓒ Match the words with their antonyms. (Opposites) معاكسات

حفظ ـ املاء
مهم جدا

1- *dead*	ميت	✗	*alive*	حي
2- *official*	رسمي	✗	*unofficial*	غير رسمي
3- *different*	مختلف	✗	*similar*	يشبه
4- *modern*	حديث	✗	*old*	قديم
5- *pure*	نقي	✗	*impure*	غير نقي



Find information about Arabic. معلومات عن اللغة العربية

متى دونت المخطوطات العربية لاول مرة ؟

☆ *When was the Arabic written for the first time ?*

دونت المخطوطات العربية في القرن الرابع .

– *Arabic was written for the first time in the 4th century .*

جد اللغة التي تعود الى اللغة العربية ؟

☆ *Find a language that is related to Arabic ?*

اللغة الاثيوبية تعود الى اللغة العربية

– *Ethiopian is related to Arabic .*

أوجد ثلاثة كلمات انكليزية اخذت من اللغة العربية ؟

☆ *Find three more English words that come from Arabic.*

الجبر، القهوة، والصفر

– *Algebra , coffee , and Zero*

Unit One Lesson Ten P.13

Official languages اللغات الرسمية

حفظ - املاء
اسم الدولة ولغتها

- **Jamil is going to give a talk on Arabic in his English class. Read his notes and decide what they mean.** وصل اسماء الدول بلغاتها



Greek	Hindi	Arabic	Italian	Urdu	English

القطعة مهمة جدا / امتحان تحريري

- **Read the assignment. Then do Exercises A to C in the activity Book.**





Canada is the second largest country (ثاني اكبر دولة في العالم) in the world, after Russia. It is 9,979,619 Km2. It has a population (نسبة السكان) of 31,946,300 and that number is growing (يزداد). But Canada's population is not large for its size (حجم). Most people live near the border (حدود) with the USA .
Canada is a beautiful country. Because it is so big, there are many parks (حدائق) and wilderness areas (براري). If you can see

بحيرات غابات مناطق جليدية

rivers, lakes, forests, and even glaciers. One of Canada's

اشهر الظواهر الطبيعية شلالات نياجرا

most famous natural features is Niagara Falls.

لغات رسمية

How do people live in a country with two official languages? The two official languages of Canada are English and French, because some Canadians are of British origin اصل *and some are of French origin. Most people don't speak both languages. About 31% of the population speak French, and about 84% speak English. You will hear more French or*

يعتمد على

English depending on where you are.

أكبر

Canada has several large cities. The biggest of these is Toronto. The

عاصمة

capital, Ottawa, is only the fourth largest city. In Ottawa, about half

التواصل / التفاهم اسهل

people speak both French and English. Communication is easier there !

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.17

(A) Look at the topic sentences (red) in the assignment on Student's Book page13. Read the questions and write the number of the paragraph where you think you will find each answer.

الاسئلة مهمة جدا للامتحانات

1- *What are the official languages of Canada ?* ما هي اللغات الرسمية في كندا
- *English and French .*

2- *What is the capital of Canada ?* ما هي عاصمة كندا
- *Ottawa .*

3- *How big is Canada ?* ما هي عاصمة كندا
- *9,979,619 Km²* *[It is the second largest country in the world]*

4- *What natural features does it have ?* ما هي الظواهر الطبيعية في كندا ؟
- *Rivers* انهار *, lakes* بحيرات *, forests* غابات *, and even glaciers* الكتل الجليدية *and waterfalls.* شلالات

Lesson 10 اسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة

1- *What is the largest country in the world?* ما هي اكبر دولة في العالم
What is the second largest country in the world. ما هي اكبر ثاني دولة في العالم
- *Russia is the largest country in the world and Canada is the second largest country in the world.*

2- *Is Canada's population* نسبة السكان *large for the size ?*

- No , it isn't. هل نسبة سكانها كبيرة بالنسبة لحجمها

3- *Where do most Canadian people live .* أين يسكن اغلب الكنديين ؟

- They live near the borders with the USA. قرب الحدود مع امريكا

4- *What is on of the most famous features in Canada ?* ما هي اشهر ظاهرة طبيعية في كندا

- Nigara falls شلالات نياكارا

5- *Why do the Canadian use English and French as official languages?*
لماذا يستخدم الكنديين الانكليزية والفرنسية

- The two official languages of Canada are English and French because some Canadian's are from British origin من اصل بريطاني *and some are of French origin.*

6- *What is the biggest city in Canada and what is the fourth largest city in it ?* ما هي اكبر مدينة في كندا وما هي رابع اكبر مدينة هناك

العاصمة

- Toronto is the biggest city in Canada.
Ottawa is the capital of the fourth largest city there.

7- *Why is communication* التفاهم *easy in Ottawa ?*

- In Ottawa about half the people speak both English and French so communication is easy there.

C **Match the words with their definitions.** مهم / حفظ

وصل الكلمات بتعريفها

1- *Official* رسمي → **e** *used by the government or any legal authority* حكومي او ذو سلطة شرعية

2- *border* حدود → **f** *the separation between two countries.* فاصل بين الدول

3- *origin* أصل → **b** *where something or someone comes from* اصل الشيء الشخص

4- *glacier* جليدي → **c** *a large area of slowly moving ice* منطقة كبيرة يتحرك فيها الجليد ببطئ

5- *communication* تواصل → **d** *the exchange of information or ideas between people* تبادل المعلومات بين الناس

6- *wilderness* براري → **a** *an unspoiled area where no people live.* مناطق غير تالفة لا يسكنها احد

1 = e 2 = f 3 = b 4 = c 5 = d 6 = a

Revision "Activity Book" P.18

مهم جدا

(A) Complete the sentences with words from the box.

أكمل الجمل التالية

مترجم Interpreter	مركز تعليمي Self – access centre		مفكرة للتعلم Learning diary	
برنامج Software	كلمة المرور password	أضغط click	يستعير borrow	شاشة monitor

1- *A good way to learn a language is to write in your* learning diary *every day.*
2- *My sister is an* interpreter *and she speaks French and Arabic very well.*
3- *I use the CDs in the* self - access centre *when I want to practise saying words in English.*
4- *There is a lot of* software *available to help you learn English on your computer.*
5- *If you want to* borrow *a book, you have to fill out a card.*
6- *Don't tell anybody what your* password *is. Only you should use it.*
7- *To use the English language game,* click *on the icon that says game'.*
8- *If the screen is blank* خالي / فارغ *, you need to turn on the* monitor.

(B) Circle the correct word in each sentence.

مهم جدا / للامتحانات

ضع دائرة حول الكلمة الصحيحة

1- *I read an* interesting (ممتع) */ interested article* (موضوع) *yesterday.*
2- *My sister is very interesting /* interested (محبة للتاريخ) *in history.*
3- *They loved the theme park* (مدينة العاب). *They thought the roller coaster was very* exciting (ممتع) */ excited.*
4- *I'm going to London for the first time next week and I'm very exciting /* excited (متشوق) .

5- That was the most boring (ممل) / bored film I've ever seen. Nothing happened from beginning to end.

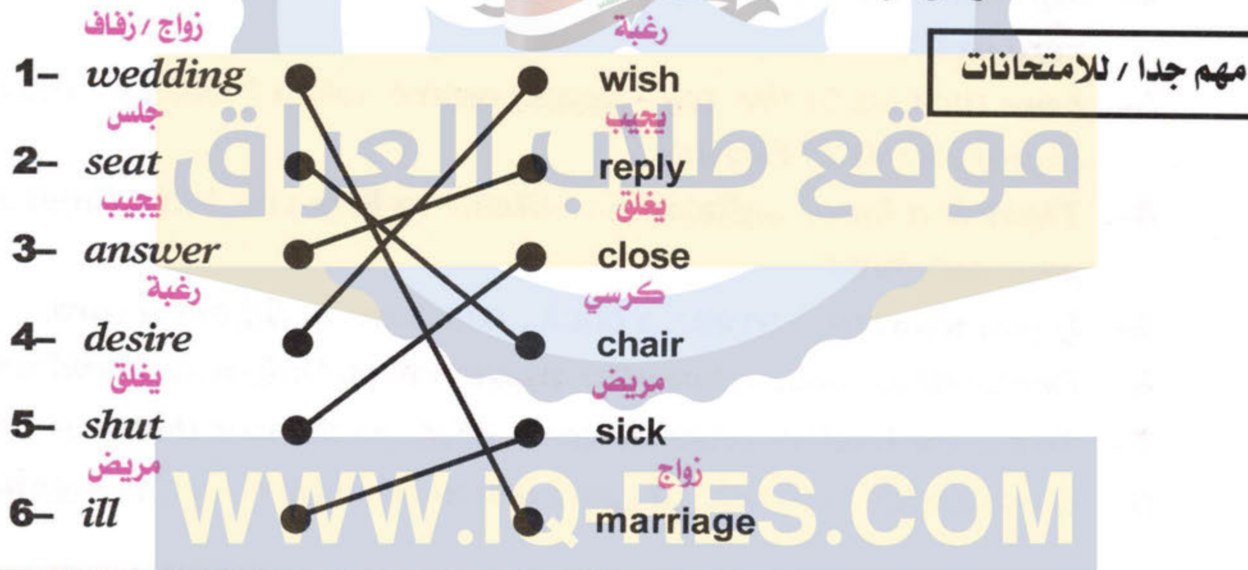
6- The flight took eight hours and I had to read. I was very boring / bored (اشعر بالملل).

7- The children were very tiring / tired (تعبان) when they got back from the beach.

8- The walk was tiring (متعب) / tired because it was uphill (تجاوز) all the way.

Ⓒ **Match the words with their synonyms.** وصل المرادفات

مهم جدا / للامتحانات



1-	wedding	=	marriage	زواج
2-	seat	=	chair	كرسي
3-	answer	=	reply	يجيب

4-	desire	=	wish	رغبة
5-	shut	=	close	يغلق
6-	ill	=	sick	مريض

Ⓓ **Choose three words from the column on the right (Exercise C) and use them in sentences.** أكتب جمل مستخدما اي ثلاث كلمات من العمود الايمن

1- **sick**
– *The boy is sick.*

2- **chair**
– *I'll buy that chair.*

3- **wish**
– *My wish is to live in a palace.*

Test "Activity Book" P.20

(A) Read the questions. Then read the topic sentences in the text about Pakistan and write the letter of the paragraph where you think you will find each answer. ضع الحرف الدال على المقطع الذي تظن ان فيه جواب السؤال

ما هي المظاهر الطبيعية في الباكستان

1- *What natural features does Pakistan have?* **C**

ماذا تزرع الباكستان

2- *What does Pakistan grow ?* **D**

ما هي اكبر مدينة في الباكستان

3- *Which is the largest city in Pakistan ?* **B**

ما هي الدول ذات الحدود في الباكستان

4- *Which countries does Pakistan border?* **A**

A *Pakistan is a big country in South Asia (جنوب اسيا). It has borders (حدود) with Afghanistan (افغانستان), China (الصين), India (الهند) and Iran (ايران). It has an area of 796,095 Km² and population (نسبة السكان) of 149,147,000 people.*

B *There are many large cities (مدن كبيرة) in Pakistan. The capital (عاصمة), Islamabad (اسلام اباد), is not the largest (ليست اكبرها). It has a population of 698,000. The largest city (أكبر مدينة) is its business centre (مركز تجاري), Karachi (كراتشي),*

C *The land (الارض) is very different (مختلف) from one area of the country to another. In some areas, there are lakes and villages. Other areas are mountainous. One of the highest and most famous mountains in the world, K2, is in Pakistan. The Indus River (نهر الاندز) is very important (مهم) for the country's economy (اقتصاد البلدان), and most people (اغلب الناس) live near (يعيشون قرب) it.*

D *Pakistan's economy includes (يشمل) different types (انواع مختلفة) of industry (صناعة) and agriculture (زراعة). It makes clothes (ملابس) and construction materials (مواد بناء). It also grows (تزرع) cotton (القطن) and rice. The currency (عملة) of Pakistan is the Pakistani rupee (روبية).*

(B) Read more carefully and answer the question in exercise A .

أجب عن اسئلة التمرين (A)

1- *What natural features does Pakistan have?*

بحيرات وديان جبال نهر الاندز

– *There are lakes and valley, mountainous, K_2, and the Indus River .*

2- *What does Pakistan grow ?* ماذا تزرع الباكستان

تزرع القطن الرز

– *It grows cotton and rice.*

3- *Which is the largest city in Pakistan?*

اكبر المدن مركز تجاري كراتشي

– *The largest city is its business centre , Karachi ,*

4- *Which countries does Pakistan border?*

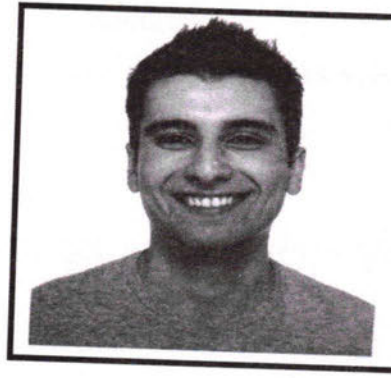
افغانستان الصين الهند ايران

– *It has borders with Afghanistan , China , India and Iran.*

(C) Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form. اكمل مايلي مستخدما الافعال بين الاقواس بشكل صحيح



I ① go (go) to a language school. The number of students at my school ② is rising (rise). Most of my friends are studying Spanish, but the number of people studying Arabic is ③ going up (go up). I ④ want (want) to be an interpreter, so I am learning French and Arabic. Arabic is difficult, but I ⑤ go (go) to the self-access centre every day, and my Arabic ⑥ is getting (get) better.



I'm learning English because I want to be an English teacher. The number of language teacher ⑦ is falling (fall) because it's not an easy job. But I think it ⑧ is (be) an important job. To improve my English, I ⑨ watch (watch) films in English every week , and ⑩ speak (speak) English with my friends.

UNIT TWO

What do you do at school?

ماذا تفعل في المدرسة

Unit One Lesson One P.6

● Match the pictures and the words. Say what the students are doing.



A Give a presentation.  B Write a report.  C Watch a film

D Take an exam.  E Use the self-access centre

يستخدم المركز التاهيلي	يشاهد فلم	يكتب تقرير
Use the self-access centre	Watch a film	Write a reports
Give a presentation يشرح	Take a exam يؤدي امتحان	

حفظ املاء

الجدول للاطلاع

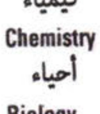
8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 11.30 12.30 13.00

Sunday	Biology		English	B	Arabic	
Monday	Geography	English	Maths	R	Physics	
Tusday	Arabic	English		E	Geography	Maths
Wednesday	History	Chemistry		A	Maths	
Thursday	Arabic		Maths	K	History	English








Biology

Lesson 1 Activity Book P.22

(A) 🎧 ⑰ **Listen and tick the subjects Mahmoud mentions.**

أستمع للكاسيت واشر على الدروس التي ذكرها محمود في الكاسيت — تمرين شفوي/ للاطلاع

(B) 🎧 ⑱ **Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences, then listen again and check.** وصل ما يلي

قد يكون السؤال وصل خاصة الفعل الذي تحته خط مع بقية الجملة

1- *Mahmoud likes seeing* — all his friends again.
يحب لقاء اصدقاءه

2- *Mahmoud loves watching* — films
يحب مشاهدة الافلام

3- *Mahmoud likes writing* — reports
يحب كتابة التقارير

4- *Mahmoud doesn't like giving* — presentations
لا يحب الشرح

5- *Mahmoud hates taking* — exams.
يكره الامتحانات

المصدر	borrow	يستعير	× lend	يقرض
الماضي	borrowed		× lent	

لاحظ القاعدة

borrow + جماد (غير عاقل)
lend + عاقل أو غير عاقل (أسم او ضمير)

لاحظ / الفرق في المعنى والاستخدام بين **lend / borrow**

- *Khalid borrowed a pen.*
- *Mahmoud lent Khalid a pen.*

لاحظ الامثلة التالية /

- *I lent Layla (عاقل) my pen. (I lent her my pen).*
- *He lent the money (جماد) to me until I get paid.*
- *Can you lend me (عاقل) your book ?*
- *Can I borrow that book ?*
- *I borrowed the jacket (جماد) from my brother.*
- *She borrowed it (جماد) until next week.*

/ تذكر حروف الجر /

borrow → from
lend → to

© In pairs, practise asking if you can borrow the items below.

للاطلاع



Can I borrow your pen?	*Yes, you can .* *No, you can't. Sorry.*
Can you lend me your pen?	*Of course. /* *No, Sorry.*







Circle the correct word in each sentence.

تمرين مهم جدا /P.23

أختر الكلمة الصحيحة

1- *My sister borrowed / lend* me *her headphones for the journey.*
عاقل

2- *Can I borrow / lend your book ? I left mine at home.*

3- *Mahmoud wanted to borrow / lend a map of Antarctica from the self-access centre.*

4- *Sami borrowed / lent Mahmoud a magazine about penguins.*

5- *Think carefully before you borrow / lend something to a person you don't know very well.*

6- *I had to borrow / lend a pen from the teacher.*

Unit Two Lesson Two P.17

Two students



- **How are the boys the same? How are they different?**

– different مختلف	– fun ممتع
– private خاصة	– countries دول
– modern facilities وسائل حديثة	– interesting ممتع
– self - access centre مركز تعلم	– improve يطور
– football field ملعب كرة قدم	– gymnasium جمنازيوم
– mosque مسجد	– sport centre مركز رياضي
–	– dormitory منام (قسم داخلي)

للتعبير عن التشابه
To say things are the same

- **Both** Kamal **and** Abbas are in Year 10.
- **Like** my school, Kamal's school has a self-access centre.
- His classes are **as** large **as** mine.
- He lives close to his school **too**.
- **Neither** Kamal **nor** Abbas has to take the bus to school.

للتعبير عن الاختلاف
To say things are different

- **Unlike** my school , Kamal's school is only for students in Year10 to 12.
- Kamal's school is in the city And it is **not as big as** mine.

Similarity and Differences التشابه والاختلاف

للتعبير عن الاختلاف نستخدم التعابير التالية

① *Unlike* (الاول والثاني) + فعل يلائم الفاعل جمع أو مفرد
لا يشبه

1- *Ulike Suha, Nada likes taking photos.*
2- *Unlike my brothers, your brothers are lazy.*

② (الاول) + is / are / am not as (صفة) as (الثاني)

1- *Your car is not as new as mine.*
2- *Your books are not as old as mine*

للتعبير عن التشابه النفي نستخدم

④ *Neither* (الاول) *nor* (الثاني) + فعل يلائم الفاعل مفرد أو جمع + تكملة
لا ولا

1- *Neither my friend nor yours are lazy.*

للتعبير عن التشابه نستخدم التعابير التالية

① *Both* (الاول) *and* (الثاني) + فعل يلائم الجمع + تكملة

1- *Both Kamal and Abbas are students.*
2- *Both Ali and Suha speak English.*

② *Like* (الاول والثاني) + فعل يلائم الفاعل جمع أو مفرد + تكملة
يشبه

1- *Like my school, your school is big.*
2- *Like my friends, your friends are nice.*

③ (الاول) + is / are / am not as (صفة) as (الثاني)

1- *His classes are as large as mine.*
2- *Your bag is as heavy as mine.*

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.23

Ⓐ ⑲ **Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column according to the sound of the final's.** للاطلاع

ضع الكلمات التالية في المكان الصحيح حسب لفظ الصوت الاخير.

ملاحظات اثرائية عن لفظ (S) نهاية الكلمة

1- يلفظ (s) ← / s / س اذا جاء قبله أحد الأحرف التالية
[p - t - k - th ث - f ف (ph أو gh)]
Helps - asks - months - paragraphs / s / س

2- يلفظ (s) ← / iz / از اذا جاء قبله أحد الأحرف التالية
[s س - x أكس - sh ش - ch چ - z ز ge جـ]
Classes - dishes - boxes / s / از

3- يلفظ (s) ← / z / ز اذا جاء قبله أي حرف اخر غير ما سبق
Girls - boys - rooms

Letters Schools Classes Languages Days Ages

/ z /	/ iz /
letters	classes
schools	languages
days	ages

Ⓒ **Read about the boys.** أقرأ ما يلي وضع صح أو خطأ

Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F)

للاطلاع



Abdulla starts school at 8.00. His favourite subject (درسه المفضل) is chemistry (كيمياء). He goes to school from Sunday to Thursday. He is in Year 10. His brother drives him to school every day. The journey (الطريق (الرحلة)) to school takes 30 minutes. There are 300 students in his school. Abdulla plays basketball (كرة السلة) and football at school



Lima starts school at 8.30. His Favourite subject is Chemistry. He goes to school from Monday to Friday. He is in Year10. He takes The bus to school. The bus ride (ركوب الباص) takes 45 minutes. There are 200 students in Lima's school. He plays football and tennis at school.

1- *Both Abdulla and Lima start school at 8.00.* **F**
2- *Like Lima, Abdulla's favourite subject is Chemistry.* **T**
3- *Abdulla's journey to school is as ;long as Lima's.* **F**
4- *Neither Abdulla nor Lima goes to school on Saturday.* **T**

Ⓓ **Complete these sentences with words from the box.** مهم

أكمل الجمل التالية

both ... and	unlike	as big as	neither ... nor

1- **Both** *Abdulla* **and** *Lima are in Year 10.*
2- **Neither** *Abdull* **nor** *Lima walks to school.*
3- **Unlike** *Abdulla , Lima goes to school on Fridays.*
4- *Lima's school is not* **as big as** *Abdulla's.*

(E) Complete the sentences about the sports Abdulla and Lima play.

1- *Both Abdulla and Lima* play football.
2- *Unlike Lima , Abdulla* plays basketball.



Write a short text about yourself and your life at school.

مقطع انشاء للامتحان التحريري (اكتب مقطع انشائي عن نفسك وحياتك في المدرسة)

Both *I* and *my brother like sport. I like football, but he likes tennis.* Unlike *my brother, I'm the captain of the team. The football field is not* as small as *the tennis field. Both my team and my brother's team are great* رائع .
I and my brother are hard working, but neither *I* nor *my brother get high marks in the exams.*

Unit Two Lesson Three P.18

الدرس للامتحان التحريري

Helping people learn مساعدة الناس على التعلم

UNICEF



What is UNICEF ?

Word	Meaning
– UNICEF	المنظمة الدولية لرعاية الطفولة
– created	تاسست
– hungry	جائع
– international	دولي
– emergency fund	تشريع حالة طوارئ
– health	صحة
– decided	قرروا

Word	Meaning
– medicine	دواء
– nutrition	تغذية
– natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
– child labour	تشغيل الاطفال
– united nations	الامم المتحدة
– fund	تمويل
– World War II	الحرب العالمية الثانية

Lesson 3 Activity Book P.25

مهم جدا

(A) Read the article again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F)

أقرأ بقية القطعة في الكتاب واجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- *UNICEF only* فقط *helps children in Europe.* **F**

2- *The ' F ' in UNICEF stands* تمثل *for ' food* طعام *'. (fund* تمويل *)* **F**

3- *Some children can't go to school because they have to work.* **T**

4- *UNICEF thinks more children should work* يجب ان يعمل *in factories* مصانع *.* **F**

5- *Governments* الحكومة *don't help* لا تساعد *UNICEF .* **F**

Skim تصفح **the article and match the numbers of fact.**

تصفح القطعة ووصل الارقام بالعبارات الصحيحة

1946 — *The year unicef was founded.* تأسيس اليونيسيف

1953 — *The year the emergency in Europe was over.* نهاية عام الطوارئ في اوربا

121 million — *The number of children who don't go to school in the world .* عدد الاطفال الذين لا يذهبون الى المدرسة

246 million — *The number of children who work.* عدد الاطفال العاملين

العبارات التالية مهمة جدا

A The children should have a good education تعليم جيد, health care رعاية صحية (doctors and medicines) and good nutrition تغذية جيدة (healthy food)

B Children have to start working when they are less than 12 years old. This is called child labour عمل الاطفال .

C Natural disasters like floods فيضانات can destroy تحطيم schools.

الكوارث الطبيعية مثل الفيضانات قد تحطم المدارس

Look at the text below. What is it for? Read and answer the questions in your activity Book.

Nothing is more important than education.



اسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة (للامتحان التحريري)

" UNICEF " United Nation International Children Emergency Fund

1- *What does the word " UNICEF " stand for ?* الى ما ترمز هذه الكلمة
– *UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.* المنظمة العالمية لرعاية الطفولة
2- *When was " UNICEF " created ? Why ?* متى تأسست هذه المنظمة ولماذا
– *It was created in 1946 because there was an emergency* حالة طوارئ *in Europe after the second world war .* بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية
3- *Where was the emergency in Europe over* انتهت *?* متى انتهت حالة الطوارئ في اوربا
– *It was over in 1953.*
4- *How did this organization change its name ?* كيف غيرت المنظمة اسمها
– *It changed its name to "United Nations Children's Fund".*
5- *What does the " UNICEF " believe ?* بماذا تؤمن هذه المنظمة
– *It believes that all children should have a good education* تعليم جيد *, health care* رعاية صحية *, and good nutrition* تغذية جيدة *.*
6- *How many children around the world can't go to school ?*
– *About 121 millions children.*
7- *Why don't some children go to school ?*
– *Some children don't have a school building* ابنية مدرسية *or the school building is unsafe* غير آمن *or clean and some children are poor so they have to work to help their parents.*
8- *What does a (child labour) mean ?* ماذا يعني عمل الاطفال
– *It means when children have to work and don't have to go to school.*
9- *How many children have to do child labour ?*
– *About 246 million children do child labour.*
10- *How does " UNICEF " help them* تساعد *? (Write two ways)*
– *It helps build new schools and it tries to help schools get clean water and good food.*

اسئلة اثرائية عن القطعة (للامتحان التحريري)

Nothing is more important than education

1- *What is "School for ALL"?*
– *School for ALL is an organization* منظمة *that helps the poorest children* افقر الاطفال *goes to school.*
2- *How does "School for ALL" help children ?*
– *This organization gives the poor children money to pay for books, make sure that schools are safe.* تتاكد بأن المدارس آمنة
3- *What did this organization do last year ?*
– *This organization built two schools in Kenya and gave books to 500 children.*
4- *What does the word "good nutrition" mean ?* ماذا تعني هذه العبارة
– *It means healthy food.* تعني تغذية جيدة

(B) Find words on Student's Book page19 and write them in the space.

مهم جدا / املاء

1- *When people are sick, they need good* **health care**. رعاية صحية
2- *Children need* **good nutrition** تغذية جيدة *to grow strong.*
3- **Natural disasters** الكوارث الطبيعية *like storms can destroy buildings.*
4- **Child labour** عمل الاطفال *is when children work and don't have time to go to school.*

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.26

(A) Read the advertisement اعلان **on Student's Book page19 and answer the questions.**

مهم جدا للامتحان

أقرأ الاعلان في كتاب الطالب ص ١٩ واجب عن الاسئلة

1- *What does the Schools for All organization do ?* ما هو عمل منظمة (المدارس للجميع)
– *It helps poor children go to school. It buys books, builds schools....*
2- *Where did it build schools last year ?* اين بنت المنظمة المدارس العام الماضي
– *In Kenya*
3- *What does the advertisement ask you to do ?* ماذا يطلب منك الاعلان
– *Donate money.* التبرع بالمال

ما الفرق بين (يجب **have to**) و (ليس ضروري **don't have to**)؟

– تستخدم (**don't have to**) لعدم الضرورة : للقول بان شيء ليس ضروري ان يحدث . مثل – *you don't have to get up early on Friday .*	– تستخدم (**have to**) للاجبار : للاجبار للقول بان شيء يجب ان يحدث . مثل – *you have to go to school on Sunday.*

(C) Look at these sentences with have to and don't have to. Write sentences about yourself with phrases from the box.

– **I have to take exams at school.**
– *I have to give presentations.*
– *I don't have to work in a factory.*
– *I have to go to school until I'm 16.*
– *I don't have to go to school on Saturday.*
– *I have to go to mosque on Friday.*

الجواب / مناقشة صفية شفوي / للاطلاع

– *Education helps* يساعد التعلم *me in my life. For example, I can play computer games because I* *learn* التعلم *some English. All children have to go to school to learn and help themselves. I think children who have to work are always unhappy and* *they feel that they are less than others* يشعرون بانهم اقل من الاخرين .

شفوي / للاطلاع



Read about Justin's day and write sentences comparing your lives. اقرأ ثم اكتب عن حياتك تقارن مع الجمل في الموضوع التالي

- **Unlike Justin,** *I live in Iraq. I usually get up at 6.30. I have breakfast at 7.00 a.m.*
- **Unlike Justin,** *I go to school by bus. My school journey is not as long as Justin's , it takes 5 minutes. After school I go home.*

Comparative and superlative المقارنة والمفاضلة

ثانيا - المفاضلة (Superlative)	أولا - المقارنة درجات
للقول بان شيء واحد مميز من دون الجميع قد يكون (الاطول ، أو الأقصر ، أو الأكثر ...) ويكون باضافة (est) الى الصفة اذا كانت من مقطع واحد مثل (long → longest) (tall → the tallest) (big → the biggest) أما اذا كانت الصفة من مقطعين وكان اخر حرف هو الحرف (y) ايضا نضيف (est) مثل (lazy → laziest) أما اذا كانت الصفة من مقطعين أو أكثر فعندها نضيف (most) قبل الصفة. مثل *This is the most interesting programme on TV*	للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين نستخدم المقارنة وهي ان نضيف للصفة (er) اذا كان صفة من مقطع واحد مثل (big → bigger) أو مقطعين منتهية بالحرف (y) مثل (happy → happier) اما الصفات المتكونة من مقطعين أو أكثر فتكون المقارنة باضافة (more) أو (less) قبل الصفة. مثل (beautiful → more beautiful)

ملاحظات املائية عن اضافة (er أو est)

1- الصفات المنتهية بالحرف (e) يحذف عند الاضافة
large - larger - largest

2- الصفات المنتهية بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الاخير
big- bigger - biggest

3- الصفات المنتهية بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح واحد أقلب (y) الى (i) ثم اكتب الاضافة
Happy - happier - happiest
lazy - lazier - laziest
tidy - tidier - tidiest

4- هناك الصفات شاذة عن القاعدة . مثل :

حفظ / املاء

جيد	good / well	→ better	→ best	أفضل
سيء	bad	→ worse	→ worst	أسوأ
كثير	many / much	→ more	→ most	أكثر
بعيد	far	→ farther	→ farthest	الابعد

- *This is the best film I had ever seen.*

Unit Two Lesson Five P.20

للاطلاع

Denise's Story قصة دينس



1. She started school when she was six. بدأت التعلم عندما كانت في السادسة
2. When she was 8 her father died and she had to work. في عمر الثمانية توفي والدها واضطرت للعمل .
3. An organization helped her to come back to school. احدى المنظمات ساعدتها للعودة الى المدرسة .
4. She was very happy to come back to school. كانت سعيدة بعودتها الى المدرسة .
5. She wants to be a doctor or a teacher to help children. تريد ان تكون طبيبة أو معلمة لتساعد الاطفال .

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.28

للاطلاع/ تمرين سماعي

(A) 23 Choose the best answer for each question, then listen and check . أقرأ الجمل التالية في الصف

1- c) ✔ 2- a) ✔ 3- b) ✔ 4- b) ✔ 5- c) ✔



(B) Complete the sentences with words from the box. أكمل الفراغات التالية

or	and	so
because		and

مهم جدا حفظ

لاحظ / استخدام الكلمات الرابطة

1- للتخيير بين شيئين | or : (أو) |

- Do you like coffee or tea?

2- لربط فكرتين متناسقتين

| and : (و) |

- I'm sick and tired.

3- تستخدم لربط السبب والنتيجة

| so : (لذلك) |

ويتبعهما دائما نتيجة

- He is sick, so he will stay in bed.

4- تستخدم لربط السبب والنتيجة

| because : (بسبب) |

ودائما يتبعهما سبب

- I couldn't buy that shirt because I didn't have enough money.

1- *It was hard work* **and** *I was always tired.* **P.29**

2- *I didn't know how to read* **or** *write.*

أكسب القليل من المال

3- *I earned very little money* **so** *I couldn't pay the school fees.* (أجور المدرسة)

4- *Now I can read* **and** *write.*

5- *I'm happy* **because** *I can go to university.*

(C) Circle the correct word in each sentences. اختر الكلمة الصحيحة فيما يلي

P.30 مهم جدا / حفظ

1- *All children should get an education* تعليم *(and / because) good nutrition* تغذية.

2- *Some schools are destroyed* تحطمت *by natural disaster* كوارث طبيعية *(or / so) children can't go to school.*

3- *Education* التعليم *is important* مهم *(because / or) it can help you get a good job.*

4- *Student who finish secondary school can get a job (or / so) go to university* الجامعة.

(D) Finish the sentences so they are true for you. مهم

أكمل الجمل التالية عن نفسك

1- *I like school because I see my friends everyday and I'm learning important things.*

2- *When I am older, I want to be a doctor so I can help the sick people.*

3- *I want to study medicine* طب *or engineering* هندسة *because I want to make my country better.*

4- *My favourite things about school are English and Maths.*

Unit Two Lesson Six P.21

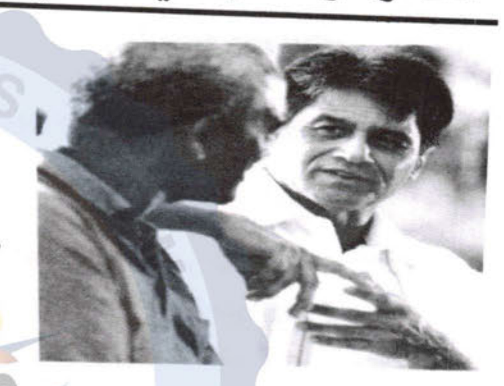


School memories ذكريات المدرسة

Ability or inability in the past القدرة او عدمها في الماضي

للتعبير عن القدرة او عدمها في الماضي نستخدم ما يلي :

فاعل + could / couldn't + فعل مجرد



- I **could run** fast when I was young.
- I **couldn't use** the computer .

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.30

could and couldn't do. اكتب جمل عن القدرة او عدمها مستخدما الكلمات التالية

Go play leave See use	The house alone The shops With his friends To school by bus computers

- He couldn't go to school by bus.
- He could see the shop.
- He couldn't leave the house alone.
- He couldn't use computers.
- He could play with his friends.

Adjective + infinitive

- It was fun to ride in the rickshaw.
- It was difficult to get paper and pencils.
- It is easy to do Maths with a calculator.



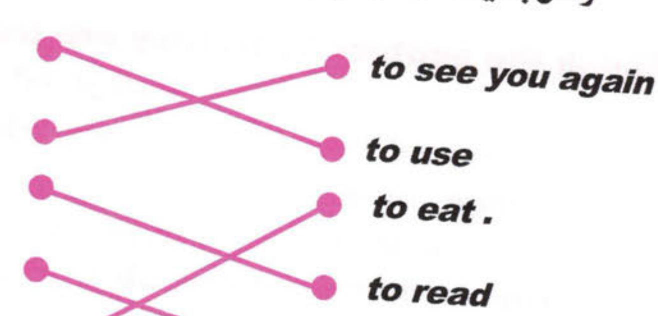
لاحظ / استخدام الصفة بالصيغة التالية

It + is / was + صفة + فعل مجرد

(B) Look at the examples on Student's Book page21.
Match the beginnings and endings. وصل بدايات الجمل مع نهاياتها



1- The program is difficult
البرنامج صعب
2- I'm happy أنا سعيد
3- This book is easy
هذا الكتاب سهل
4- Was the test hard
كان الاختبار صعبا
5- These apples aren't good
هذه التفاحات غير جيدة



to see you again
to use
to eat .
to read
to do ?

Ⓒ **Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.** أكمل مايلي

مهم جدا

مضحك	ممتع	سهل	ثقيل	خطر	شاق
fun	interesting	easy	heavy	dangerous	hard

1- *It is* interesting *to learn about different countries.*
2- *It is* dangerous *to go swimming alone around here.*
3- *My house is* hard *to find because it is on a very small street.*
4- *This game is* fun *to play. Let's play again.*
5- *This machine is* easy *to use if you read the instructions.* التعليمات
6- *I'm afraid that suitcase is too* heavy *to take on the plane.*

Unit Two Lesson Seven P.22

A special School مدرسة خاصة

– *mission* مهمة	– *train* يتدرب	– *post* يرسل بالبريد
– *actors* ممثلين	– *education* التعليم	– *beginning* البداية
– *musicians* عازفين	– *surprise* مندهش	– *realized* ادرك
– *athlete* هواة	– *street sign* اشارة طريق	– *brought* جلب
– *different* مختلف	– *decided* قرر	– *modern* حديث
– *rehearse* يتمرن	– *later* فيما بعد	– *self-access centre* مركز تعليمي

للاطلاع

Lesson 7 Activity Book P.31

Ⓐ **How is your school similar to MSCA? How is it different? Write three sentences.** اكتب جمل تعبر عن التشابه والاختلاف بين مدرسته وهذه المدرسة

– *My school doesn't have a swimming pool.*
– *My school doesn't have a self - access centre.*
– *My school has very simple art classes but we don't study music in our school.*

Past Simple and Past Continuous الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

- *John Meade* was walking (ماضي مستمر) *in the street* **When** *a boy* stopped (ماضي بسيط) *him.*

الماضي البسيط Past simple

يستخدم الماضي البسيط (past simple) للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي كما في القاعدة التالية:

فاعل + فعل ماضي + تكملة
- yesterday
- last week , year , ...
- two days ago
- in (2000 , 1990 , 2007 , ... تاريخ قديم)

تذكر / الماضي البسيط حدث حصل في الماضي وانتهى دون ان يستغرق وقت يذكر مثال

1- *Ali (go) to London last summer. (went)*
2- *I (meet) her six months ago. (met)*

في حالة النفي (Negative)

فاعل + *didn't* + فعل مجرد

مثال
1- *He played football last Saturday. (negative)*
– *He didn't play football last Saturday.*

أما عند الاستفهام بأداة سؤال

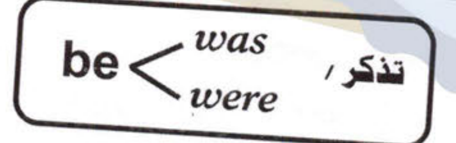
Where, What / *Why , How* + *did* + فاعل + فعل مجرد ?

– *Where did you spend your holiday ?*

في حالة الاستفهام (question)

Did + فاعل + فعل مجرد ?

مثال
1- *He attended the meeting last week.*
– *Did he attend the meeting last week?*



مثال – *He was sick last week.*
سؤال – *Was he sick last week ?*
نفي – *He wasn't sick last week .*

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

هو حدث حصل في الماضي ولكنه استمر لوقت معين ، اي عند ربط جملتين في الماضي (الجملة ذات الحدث الاطول تكون بصيغة ماضي مستمر). ويكون حسب القاعدة :

في حالة الاثبات أو النفي
I , he , she , it + was (wasn't)
They , we , you + were (weren't) + فعل + ing ... ?

في حالة الاستفهام
was , were + فاعل + فعل + ing ... ?

في حالة السؤال بأداة سؤال
What , Where / *Why , Whose* + *was* / *were* + فاعل + فعل + ing ... ?

مثال 1- *I was sleeping when the phone rang.*

متى تكون الجملة ماضي مستمر ؟

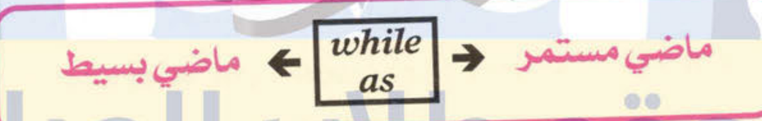
أ- اذا ذكر وقت محدد لحدوث الفعل في الماضي . مثلا :

- **(what / you / do) yesterday at <u>7:00</u>?** ساعة معينة في الماضي
- *<u>What were you doing yesterday at 7:00 ?</u>*

ب- ان يكون الحدث مستمر (حدث أطول) قطع حدوثه حدث آخر (أقصر)
عندها يكون الحدث الأطول ماضي مستمر والحدث الاقصر ماضي بسيط.
وفي هذه الحالة تكون ربط الجملة فيها بأداة ربط غالبا . مثلا :

- **He <u>was walking</u> When the boy <u>stopped</u> him.**

ماضي مستمر ماضي بسيط



ماضي مستمر → while / as ← ماضي بسيط

تذكر/ الحدث الأطول ماضي مستمر
والحدث الأقصر ماضي بسيط

مثال - *It <u>started</u> raining* **while** *he was working in the garden.*

ملاحظات عن اضافة (ing)

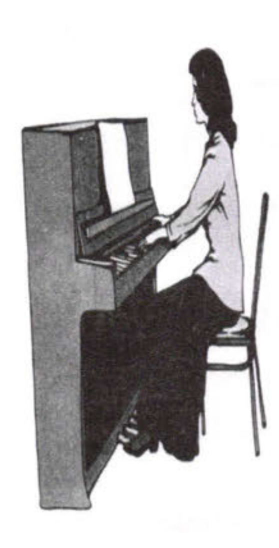
1- الكلمة المنتهية بالحرف (e) تحذف عند الاضافة **have = having**

2- الكلمة المنتهية بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الاخير **run = running**

3- الكلمة المنتهية بالحرف (y) لا يقلب مع (ing) **Try = trying**

(B) Complete the story with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets. أكمل ما يلي

مهم جدا



Amal was very good at piano. She ① <u>wanted</u> (want) to be a famous musician. One day, when she ② <u>was reading</u> (read) a magazine, she ③ <u>saw</u> (see) and advertisement for a school for musicians. She ④ <u>sent</u> (send) them a letter. A week later, the telephone ⑤ <u>rang</u> (ring) while she ⑥ <u>was doing</u> (do) her homework. Amal ⑦ <u>answered</u> (answer) the phone, then ⑧ <u>ran</u> (run) into the kictchen , where her mother ⑨ <u>was cooking</u> (cook) dinner. " I got in! " she ⑩ <u>shouted</u> (shout).

مهم جدا / للامتحان

Ⓒ Reorder the words to make questions.

رتب الكلمات لكتابة الاسئلة

Doing you last when night I phoned were What ?

Example: *What were you doing last night when I phoned ?*

1- *that carrying Why a rod fishing was man ?*
- *Why was that man carrying a fishing rod ?*

2- *when you Where Amal going her saw was ?*
- *Where was Amal going when you saw her ?*

3- *Lost What you when doing were wallet you ?*
- *What were you doing when you lost your wallet ?*

4- *Who happened the accident driving when was ?*
- *Who was driving when the accident happened ?*

ممكن ان تكون صيغة السؤال كما يلي :

- (What / you / do) When I phoned you yesterday ?

Unit Two Lesson Eight P.23

An interesting job عمل ممتع





- travelled يسافر	- as fast as باسرع ما يمكن	- catch يمسك / يحظى
- made يصنع	- possible ممكن	- heard سمع
- being away يكون بعيد عن	- airport مطار	- snore شخير
- tiring متعب	- plane طائرة	- realized يدرك
- pack يرزم	- forgotten ينسى	- fallen asleep غط في النوم
- left ترك / غادر	- passport جواز سفر	



Lesson 8 Activity Book P.33

للاطلاع

(A) Work in pair نشاط صفي



Student A :
You are a policeman. أنت رجل شرطة
Ask your partner these questions. اسال هذه الاسئلة

Student B :
You are a witness. أنت شاهد
Answer your partner أجب عن هذه الاسئلة

What / you / do / at three O'clock ?

What / you / do / at three O'clock ?



What were you doing at three O'clock ?

I was buying an ice cream.



مراجعة للماضي المستمر / الامثلة مهمة عن الماضي المستمر

مهم جدا

Where / you / stand / when you heard the noise?
- Where were you standing when you heard the noise?

I / stand / on the corner.
- I was standing on the corner.

What / the burglar / do / when you saw him?
- What was the burglar doing when you saw him?

He / go / into the shop.
- He was going into the shop.

What / he / carry / when he left the shop ?
- What was he carrying when he left the shop ?

He / carry / a big black bag.
- He was carrying a big black bag.

What / he / wear / when you saw him ?
- What was he wearing when you saw him ?

He / wear / jeans , a T-shirt and cap.
- He was wearing jeans, T-shirt and a cap.

What / the other man / drive ?
- What was the other man driving?

He / drive / a white van.
- He was driving a white van.

- Burglar = لص - Carry = يحمل - Wear = يرتدي - Van = شاحنة صغيرة

(B) 🎧 (29) **Read and listen to the story on Student's Book page 23**
And choose the best answer اقرا القصة في كتاب الطالب واختر الجواب المناسب

1- a)  2- b)  3- a)  4- c)  5- b) ✓

Past Perfect (Simple and Continuous)

الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر

- I couldn't get on the plane because I **had forgotten** my passport .
- He was tired because he **had been working** on the film set.

Past Perfect Simple الماضي التام البسيط

يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي قبل حدث اخر ايضا في الماضي أي الماضي التام هي جملة الحدث الاقدم اما الحدث الاخير فيكون بصيغة الماضي البسيط ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية :



فاعل + had (hadn't) + P.P في حالة الاثبات أو النفي

Had + فاعل + P.P ... ? في حالة الاستفهام

غالبا تكون هناك ادوات ربط بين جملة الماضي البسيط والماضي التام . مثلا :

1- لبيان التتابع الزمني حيث ياتي بعدها **When =** عندما
الحدث الاحدث (الماضي البسيط) وقبلها الحدث الاقدم (ماضي تام)

ماضي تام ← **When** → ماضي بسيط

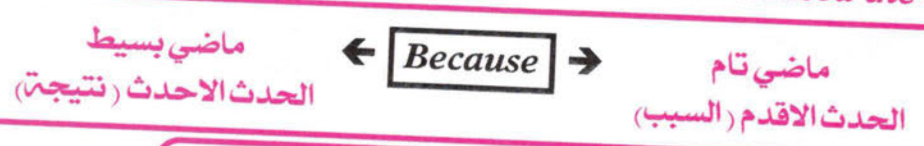
مثال - *My friends had left* **when** *I arrived.*

لاحظ /

لكي لا يحدث خلط بين الحالة السابقة **(When)** مع الماضي المستمر وهنا مع الماضي التام. يجب ان نفهم ام معنى الجملة هنا انه يوجد فاصل زمني بين الحدثين بينما في الحالة الاولى كان الحدث مستمر (مستمر بالحدوث) عند حدوث الحدث الاخر وهو الماضي البسيط

2- يستخدم الماضي التام لبيان السبب والنتيجة ايضا حيث يكون السبب دائما ماضي تام (الحدث الاقدم) وتكون النتيجة ماضي بسيط (الحدث الاحدث)

مثال - *She was late for dinner* **because** *she had missed the bus.*



ماضي تام ← **So** → ماضي بسيط
ماضي تام جملة نتيجة

مثال - *She had missed the bus* **so** *she was late for dinner.*

Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

للتعبير بان هناك حدث في الماضي استغرق فترة زمنية (ماضي تام مستمر) تبعه حدث اخر بالماضي ايضا (ماضي بسيط) أي ان
الماضي التام المستمر هو الحدث الاقدم ايضا لكنه استغرق وقت لحصوله
ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية :

في حالة الاثبات أو النفي

فاعل + [had / hadn't] + been + ing

في حالة الاستفهام

Had + فاعل + been + ing ... ?

مثال

1- *She was tired* **because** *she had been shopping all morning.*
2- *John hadn't been listening to the teacher* **so** *he didn't hear the question.*
3- *Had they been waiting long* **when** *the bus arrived ?*

تمارين عن الماضي التام والماضي البسيط (مهم)

C Read about Noor's day. Circle the correct words. اختر الجواب الصحيح

Yesterday was a pretty good day. I ① (was / had been) nervous when I got to school because I ② (didn't study / hadn't studied) very much and I thought we had an exam. But we didn't have the exam because the teacher left / ③ (had left) her papers at home. She said we would have to do the exam the next day. I ④ (was / had been) really pleased. After school, I started walking to the supermarket because my mother ⑤ (asked / had asked) me to buy some food. Then my mother ⑥ (called / had called) me on my mobile. She said my sister ⑦(went / had gone) to the supermarket in the morning, so I could come straight home. When I got home, I ⑧(ate / had eaten) some dates and sweets. My sister ⑨ (bought / had bought) them for me at the supermarket. Then I ⑩ (asked / had asked) her to help me study for my exam. We ⑪ (studied / had studied) for a couple of hours, so now I feel a lot happier about the exam.

Read about Faten's day. Complete the sentences with words from the box. أكمل مايلي

working	waiting	eaten	had	seen	closed	left

I didn't have a very good day. After doing my chores عمل روتيني *, I phoned my friend Mariam. She didn't want to come to my house for lunch because she had already① eaten so we decided to go to the cinema later. My bicycle had a puncture so I had to walk there. It took longer than I thought, but I couldn't phone Mariam because I had ② left my mobile at home.*

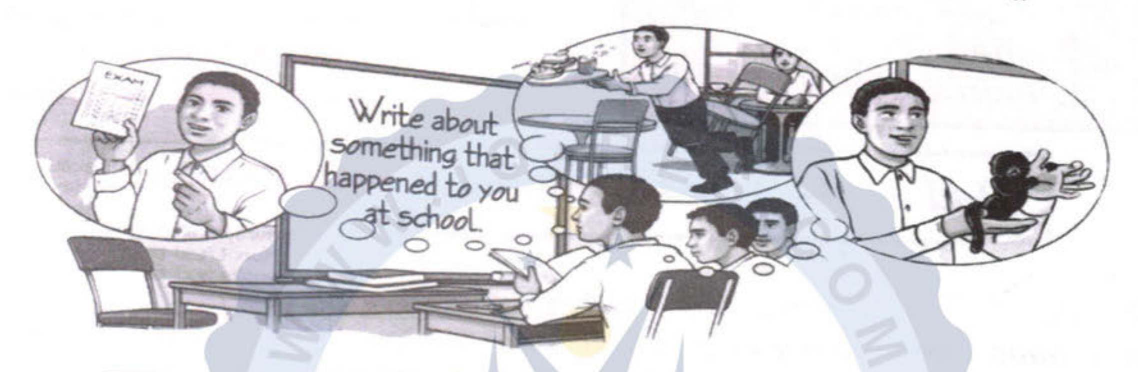
When I got to the cinema, Mariam was angry because she had been ③ waiting for me for 15 minutes. The movie ④ had already started, so we went back to Mariam's house. Mariam wanted to watch a video, but I didn't want to because I had ⑤ seen it before, so I went home.

When I got home, my mother was sitting in the living room. She was tired because she had been ⑥ working in the garden all afternoon. She asked me to go to the bakery. It was hot, but I walked to the bakery because I knew my mother was tired. But when I got there, I couldn't buy any bread because the bakery had⑦ closed.

Unit Two Lesson Nine P.24



Sami writes an essay سامي يكتب مقال



earlier ابكر before قبل then ثم first اولا finally اخيرا , ...

– Monkey قرد	– thought يفكر	– hurried اسرع
– special pet shop محل بيع الحيوانات الاليفة	– Great كبير	– Lonely وحيد
– Fur فرو	– feed يطعم	– playground ملعب
– fruit فاكهة	– excited مسرور	– little later بعد قليل
– give a presentation يوضح موضوع	– cage قفص	– First اولا
– interesting animal حيوان ملفت للنظر	– Just before	– yell صرخة
	– patted ربت	– principal's office مكتب المدير
	– Then ثم	

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.36

(A) Read the first paragraph of Sami's essay. Find and correct the six mistakes. Look at punctuation, spelling and grammar.

أوجد ستة أخطاء في هذا الجزء من المقال

① ~~my~~ *My* uncle ② ~~give~~ *gave* me a monkey. He bought it in ③ *a* special pet shop. My uncle ④ ~~know~~ *knows* I love monkeys, so he bought it for my fifteenth birthday. My monkey is small, with brown and black ⑤ ~~fir~~ *fur*. It ⑥ ~~eat~~ *eats* fruit and loves to play.

Answers :

1- My	2- gave	3- a
4- knows	5- fur	6- eats

(B) **Read Sami's essay.** رتب الجمل حسب تسلسل أحداث القصة

Number the events in the order they happened.

1- → 9 2- → 5 3- → 1 4- → 4 5- → 3
6- → 8 7- → 2 8- → 7 9- → 6

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.37

just before after then earlier a little later finally

مهم

Write about something happened to you at school or on the way to school

انشاء للامتحان التحريري

اكتب قطعة انشائية عن شيء غير عادي حصل لك في المدرسة او في الطريق اليه

One day, my school organized نظم *a celebration* احتفال *on the mother's day.* عيد الام
I was very happy, and I had a role دور *in a play* مسرحية*, we decided* قررنا *to show* نعرضها *in that day. I was a grandmother* كنت العب دور الجد *with grey hair.* شعر اشيب

First , the play was fantastic رائعة*, everybody was happy and they clapped* صفق *a lot . But just before we left the stage* المسرح *, my friend "Dina" pushed me* دفعتني *on the stairs* على الدرج *, I fell down* وقعت *and hurt my leg* اصبت بساقي *. I couldn't walk* لا استطيع السير *. Then my science teacher brought a big board* لوح كبير *and they put me on it. Then they carried me* نقلوني *to hospital.*

Finally, we arrived the hospital. The doctor said that I must have an x-ray فحص اشعة *to make sure* للتحقق *, a little later the nurse came and told me that there was nothing serious* لا شيء *and I could leave* أغادر *the hospital. .*

Revision "Activity Book" P.25

شفوي

An interview مقابلة

للاطلاع

- **Noor interviewed a teacher at her school. Read the teacher's answers and write Noor's questions.**

Noor : *What do you teach ?*
Mrs Hassan : *I teach Maths.*
Noor : *When did you start teaching ?*
Mrs Hassan : *I started four years ago.*
Noor : *What did you do before you were a teacher?*
Mrs Hassan : *I worked in a bank.*
Noor : *Why did you change jobs ?*
Mrs Hassan : *I changed jobs because I wanted to help people .*
Noor : *What did you have to do to become a teacher?*
Mrs Hassan : *I had to go back ------*
Noor : *What do you like most about your job ?*
Mrs Hassan : *What I like most is my students. ---*
Noor : *What do you like least ?*
Mrs Hassan : *Writing reports.*

Test "Activity Book" P.38

للاطلاع

(A) Read the story, then answer the questions below.

اقرا القصة ثم اجب عن الاسئلة

– organized نظم	– hidden مخبأ	– cupboard خزانة
– surprise يندهش	– sweets حلوى	– ran ركض
– marking يضع درجات	– lemonade مشروبات غازية	– sat down جلس

1- *What did the class organize last Tuesday ?* ماذا نظم الصف
– *A birthday party for their English teacher.*
2- *How did the class know the date of the teacher's birthday?*
كيف علم التلاميذ تاريخ ميلاد المدرس
– *Another teacher had told them.*
3- *When did Samer go to see the teacher?* متى ذهب سامر لمقابلة الاستاذ
– *Just before the class.*
4- *What did he tell the teacher that there was a phone call ?*
لماذا قال للاستاذ انه لديه اتصال هاتفي
– *To get him out of the room.*
5- *Why did the class do after the teacher had left the room ?*
ماذا فعل الصف عندما غادر الاستاذ
– *They took the sweets, lemonade and a birthday cardboard of the cupboard.*
6- *Why was the teacher surprised ?* لماذا اندهش الاستاذ
– *He didn't know about the party.*

(B) Put the verbs in the brackets into the past simple or past continuous. مهم جدا

ضع الافعال بصيغة ماضي بسيط او ماضي مستمر (صيغة الفعل داخل الفراغ)

Yasmin ① went (go) to the bookshop yesterday. When she got there she ② saw (see) her friend Anwar. Anwar ③ was buying (buy) books for her English class. Yasmin ④ pointed (point) to a big book Anwar ⑤ was holding (hold). "You don't have to buy it. I'll lend it to you." "Thanks," said Anwar. Yasmin ⑥ started (start) looking for the books she wanted. When she ⑦ had (have) them all, she got in the queue to pay. Anwar ⑧ was waiting (wait) in the queue, too. She ⑨ was holding (hold) the big book. "Did you decide to buy it?" "Yes, asked Yasmin. "Yes" said Anwar. "My teacher ⑩ told (tell) us it was a really good book. I think I'll probably want to read it again."

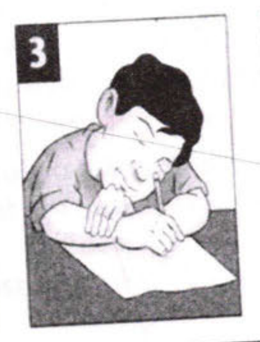
(C) Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. مهم جدا

وصل بدايات الجمل بنهاياتها

1- *He was angry because he had*	been cooking
2- *The house smelled good because her mother had*	broken his arm
3- *Her father told her to hang up the phone because she had*	waited all day
4- *He couldn't write because he had*	been talking for an hour

(D) Read the phrases in the box and look at the pictures. أكمل القصة حسب الصور







play a video game — take an exam — wake up — dream — play football — fall a sleep

Last night, Ahmed stayed سهر up late. He was playing a video game. Suddenly he realized أدرك it was 1.00. The next day, he went to school and he had an exam لديه امتحان . When the teacher arrived وصل , he gave the students the test papers ورقة امتحان . But Ahmed was very tired تعبان . He tired to answer the questions but he fell asleep نام . While he was sleeping he had a dream حلم . He dreamed that he was playing football. Suddenly, the teacher shouted صرخ "Ahmed, Are you sleeping?" He woke up نهض and he couldn't answer any question.

(E) Match the words to make phrases. وصل كل الجمل بتعاريفها حفظ / مهم جدا

Then match each phrases with its definition.



1- child	→	labour	→	when children work and don't go to school
2- health	→	care	→	doctors , medicine and hospitals
3- natural	→	disasters	→	floods, earthquakes , droughts
4- take	→	an exam	→	being tested on what you have learned
5- write	→	a report	→	describing what you have found out in an essay.

(F) Complete the sentences with words from the box.

أكمل الجمل التالية مهم جدا

يقرض Lend	يستعير Borrow	حاسبة Calculators	يتمرن rehearse	يكتب Write	يشخر Snores

1- Actors need to rehearse for weeks before they make a film.
2- I can't sleep in the same room as my brother because he snores very loudly.
3- Can you lend me your book when you have finished it? I'll give it back to you next week.
4- I'm going to write a report on desert animals for my science class.
5- Do you want to borrow my umbrella? It's raining.
6- Can we use calculators in this exam or do we have to do the Maths in our heads?

UNIT THREE

Place to go أماكن تذهب اليها

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

Unit Three Lesson One P.28

- **Match each picture to a country. Say what you know about each place.** وصل الصور باسماء الدول

Iraq Egypt England Greece



1 The Great Pyramids of Giza (Egypt) (مصر) الاهرامات

2 Hanging Gardens of Babylon (Iraq) (العراق) الجنائن المعلقة في بابل



3 Stonehenge (England) (أنكلترا) مدينة ستون هنيج



4 The Parthenon (Greece) (اليونان) البارائينون

- **Read and match. Where did Sandra go? Which place would you like to visit most?** اقرا ووصل اي الاماكن الاكثر مشاهدة

A **1** *This is the most famous اشهر and the largest أكبر one in Egypt. Archaeologists علماء الاثار think يعتقد it was built بنيت for a pharaoh named Khufu. It is made of مصنوع من thousands الاف of stones صخور. The stones look like steps تبدو مثل السلالم but we weren't allowed to لا يسمح climb يتسلقها it because it's too dangerous خطر. By the time we got there, we had been walking all day and we were very hot. We were very happy when we went inside دخلنا, where it was cool بارد and dark مظلم.*

1- How do the stones of the pyramid look like ?
– *The stones look like steps.*
2- Why wasn't Sandra allowed to climb the pyramid ?
– *Because it is very dangerous.*
3- Why was Sandra very hot ?
– *She was very hot because she had been walking all day.*
4- Why was Sandra happy when she went inside the pyramid ?
– *Because it was cool and dark.*
5- Who was the great pyramid built for ?
– *It was built for the pharaoh (Khufu) .*

B 3 *Nobody* لا أحد *is sure* واثق *what the stones* الصخور *were for, but we know* نعرف *that they are very old* قديم *. The first ones* الاولى *were put there about 5,000 years ago. There used to be more of them, but some were taken for building houses. I wasn't allowed to get very close* لا يسمح بالاقتراب *to the stones because tourists* السواح *had damaged* حطم *them by writing on them* بالكتابة عليها *, but I took a lot of pictures* التقطت الكثير من *.*

1- When was the first stone put at Stonehenge ستونهنج ?
– *About 5000 years ago .*
2- There used to be more stones at Stonehenge but now they were fewer because *people took some of them for building houses.*
3- Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones ?
– *Because tourists had damaged the stones by writing on them.*

C 2 *I went there with my family* عائلة *. It was really beautiful* حقا رائعة *. We walked along* مشينا طويلا *the banks of the river Tigris* ضفاف نهر دجلة *. We camped* خيمنا *there for one night. It was magical* سحري *at night. But I hadn't brought* لم اجلب *a warm* دافيء *jacket* جاكيت*, so I was cold* كنت اشعر بالبرد *.*

1- How did Sandra get to the hanging gardens of Babylon ?
– *On foot .*
2- How were the hanging gardens ?
– *They were really beautiful .*
3- Where did they walk ?
– *They walked along the banks of the river Tigris.*
4- How long did they camp at the hanging gardens ?
– *One night .*
5- How were the hanging gardens at night ?
– *They were magical .*
6- Why was Sandra cold the night she camped at the hanging gardens?
– *Because the weather was cold and she forgot to take a jacket with her.*

D 4 *I love to visit old buildings بنايات when I travel عند السفر. This one was built بنيت over 2,000 years ago. It was damaged تحطمت in 1687, because people had been using يستخدم it to keep gunpowder متفجرات and the gunpowder exploded تفجر. After that, some people took اخذوا parts اجزاء of it and put them وضعوها in museums متاحف. But a lot of the columns الاعمدة are still there ما تزال هناك.*

1- **What does Sandra like to do when she travels ?**
– *She likes to visit old buildings .*

2- **When was the Parthenon built ?**
– *The Parthenon was built over 2,000 years ago.*

3- **Why was the Parthenon damaged in 1687 ?**
– *Because people had been using it to keep gun power and the gun power exploded.*

4- **Where did people take some parts of the Parthenon after the explosion?**
– *People took parts of it and put them in museums .*

A
- most famous من اشهر – largest الاوسع – Archaeologists علماء الاثار
- pharaoh الفرعون – Khufu خوفو – thousands الآلاف
- most famous اشهر – stones صخور – look like يشبه
- steps سلالم – allowed to يسمح – climb يتسلق
- dangerous خطر – inside داخل – cool بارد / منعش

B
- sure واثق – tourists سواح – damaged تحطم

C
- camped يخيم – magical سحري
- brought يجلب – warm دافيء

D
- gunpowder متفجرات – exploded انفجر – took اخذ
- museums متاحف – columns اعمدة – parts اجزاء

Lesson 1 Activity Book P.41

مهم جدا / للامتحان التحريري

Ⓐ Read Sandra's notes on Student's Book page28 and answer the questions. اجب عن اسئلة التالية

1- *How did Sandra get to the hanging Gardens of Babylon ?* كيف وصلت ساندرا الى الجنائن المعلقة

– *On foot* مشيا

2- *Why was she cold the night she camped there ?* لماذا شعرت بالبرد تلك الليلة ؟

– *Because she forgot* نسيت *to take a jacket with her .*

3- *When were the first stones put at Stonehenge?* متى وضعت اول صخرة في مدينة ستون هنج

– *About 5000 years ago.*

4- *Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones?* لماذا لم تستطيع ساندرا الاقتراب من الصخور

– *Because tourists had damaged the stones.*

5- *Who was the Great Pyramid built for ?* لمن بني الهرم الاكبر

– *It was built for a pharaoh named Khufu.*

6- *Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid?* لماذا شعرت ساندرا بالحر عند الاهرامات

– *Because she has been walking all day.*

7- *What does Sandra like to do when she travels?* ماذا تحب ساندرا ان تفعل عند السفر ؟

– *She likes to visit old buildings .*

8- *Why did the Parthenon explode ?* لماذا تفجرت اثار البارثينون في اليونان

– *Because people have been keeping gunpowder there and the gunpowder exploded .*

Ⓑ Read the notes in the Student's Book again. Complete the words.

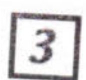
هذه الكلمات مهمة حفظ املاء



P haraoh فرعون



a rc ha eolog ists علماء الاثار





d une s كثبان رملية



C olum ns أعمدة

Unit Three Lesson Two P.29





Present perfect with المضارع التام البسيط
ever , never , yet and already

- *Have you ever been to Greece?*
- *I've never visited England.*
- *Tariq's father has already seen the Pyramids.*

Present Perfect Tense (ever, never, yet, already)

I , they , we , you	+ have	(haven't) +	P.P
he , she , it	+ has	(hasn't) +	P.P

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي وتاثيره ظاهر في الوقت الحاضر او للتعبير عن شيء حصل مؤخرا . ويكون حسب القاعدة ↑

ما هي ظروف الزمان المستخدمة مع المضارع التام وما هي دلالاتها ؟

تستخدم الظروف التالية مع المضارع التام

ever (هل ولو مرة) , never (ابدا) , just (تــوا) , yet (لحد الان) , already (مبكرا)

يكون موقع ever , never , just , already دائما قبل الفعل الرئيس (P.P) اي انها بعد (have - has)

- I have never been to Italy.
- She has just finished her homework.

لاحظ ما يلي :

1- تستخدم (ever) في حالة الاستفهام فقط . مثال

- Have you ever been to Italy ? – Have you ever travelled by plane ?

2- تستخدم (never) للتعبير عن النفي بدون استخدام (not) :

- I have never seen the pyramids . – He has never left Basra.

3- تستخدم (yet) للتعبير مع الجمل المنفية أو الاستفهامية ويكون موقعها نهاية الجملة .

- He has come back from Karbala , but we haven't seen him yet .
- Has Nada finished her homework yet?
- They haven't taken the boat yet .
- Have you picked up the brochures كراس yet ?

4- تستخدم (already) مع الجملة المثبتة أو الاستفهامية بمعنى مبكرا ويكون موقعها أما نهاية الجملة أو قبل الفعل الرئيسي (P.P)

- *I have made a reservation* حجز *already.*
- *Have you already packed your suitcase* حقيبة *?*
- *Have you packed your suitcase already?*

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية

1- *He (not buy) a book about driving yet.*
- *He hasn't bought a book about driving yet.*

2- *She (ask) her parents for permission already.*
- *She has asked her parents for permission already.*

3- *(He / find) his driving licence yet ?*
- *Has he found his driving licence yet ?*

4- *(You / ever/ be) to Italy ?*
- *Have you ever been to Italy ?*

5- *I (never / visit) Egypt ?*
- *I have never visited Egypt.*

ما الفرق بين been to / gone to

لاحظ زمن المضارع التام البسيط أنتبه لما يلي :

1- الفعل (go) التصريف الثالث لهذا الفعل قد كون (been) أو (gone) حسب معنى الجملة.

- **Been to** → تعني ذهب الى مكان ما وقد عاد او انه لم يذهب اصلا
- **Gone to** → تعني ذهب الى مكان ما ولم يعد بعد

- *I have never (been – gone) to Italy.*
- *Have you ever (been – gone) to Paris?*
- *He has (been – gone) to the cinema, he saw a nice film there.*
- *He has (been – gone) to Dubai and he will come back* سيعود *next week.*

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.42

(A) (32) Listen to the conversation and mark the sentences True (T) or false (F). استمع للكاسيت واجب عن ما يلي

تمرين شفوي

1- T 2- T 3- F

4- T 5- F 6- F



مهم

B Write questions with ever (ever) اكتب الاسئلة باستخدام

Example: be / to Europe *Have you ever been to Europe ?*

1– be / to Alfallujah *Have you ever been to AlFallujah ?*

2– take / an aeroplane *Have you ever taken an aeroplane ?*

3– go / camping *Have you ever gone camping ?*

4– see / an Oryx *Have you ever seen an Oryx ?*

5– eat / Chinese food *Have you ever eaten Chinese food ?*

6– swim / in the Red Sea *Have you ever swum in the Red Sea?*

C Take turns asking and answering the questions.

تمرين شفوي

الطلاب تبادل الادوار في الصف ويكرروا الأسئلة السابقة





D Complete the sentences أكمل الجمل التالية

مهم في الامتحان

Example: *Maria has been to Italy .*
She has never been to Greece. (never / be)

1– *Tariq has been to Egypt.*
He ***has never been*** *to England. (never / be)*

2– *Rashid has drive a car .*
He ***has never driven*** *a jeep . (never / be)*

3– *Noor has visited Baghdad lots of times.*
She ***has never visited*** *London. (never / be)*

4– *John has studied Arabic for three years.*
He ***has never studied*** *French. (never / be)*

5– *Fareeda has played tennis since she was seven.*
She ***has never played*** *squash. (never / be)*

E Bashir is preparing for a trip to Greece. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. وصل الجمل التالية

مهم

1- He has already decided	*his suitcase yet.*
2- He has already spoken	*his passport yet.*
3- He hasn't called	*the hotel yet.*
4- He has already bought	*where to go .*
5- He hasn't packed	*to the travel agent.*
6- He hasn't found	*some sun - cream.*

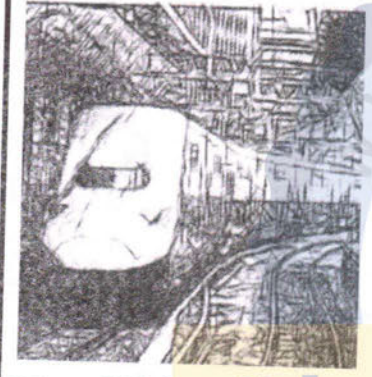
Lesson 3 Activity Book P.44

القطعة مهمة للامتحان التحريري

Ⓐ Work in groups of three. Read the paragraph your teacher tells, then complete the table for your method of transport. Ask the other students in your group questions to complete the table.

اقرا الجدول ما يلي واجب عن الاسئلة في الجدول التالي

Student A



The *Shinkansen*

*The **Shinkansen** is a Japanese train. It is one of the **fastest** in the world. Since they first started running in 1964, the trains have been getting faster. The first one could travel at a **speed** of 220 Km/h. the one in the picture can reach 300Km/h. in 2007 , they built a new train that can go at 350 Km/h. The train's **engine** has a special shape to help it go faster. The trains **carry** around 360,000 **passengers** every day.*



- Train قطار
- Fastest الاسرع
- Speed السرعة



- special shape شكل خاص
- carry يحمل
- engine محرك
- passengers ركاب

1- **Where is the Shinkansen made ? and when ?**
- *It is made in japan in 1964 .*

2- **What is the speed of the new Shinkansen ?**
- *It is about 350 , 000 Km/h .*

3- **Why does the train's (the new Shinkansen)engine have a special shape ?**
- *The train's engine has a special shape to help it go faster.*

4- **How many passengers car the Shinkansen carry ?**
- *The train can carry about 360,000 passengers perday.*

Student B



The *Airbus*

*This is the Airbus A380, the **largest** aeroplane in the world. It is so big it can **hold** 555 people. Some Airbuses have a **gym** inside so passenger can **exercise**. The **distance** from the end of the one wing to the end of the other is as long a football pitch. The Airbus was built in Europe, but a Chinese **company** flew the first one in 2006. The plane **reach** a top speed of 945 Km/h.*

- Largest aeroplane اكبر طائرة
- Hold سعتها | – Gym صالة رياضية
- Exercise يمارس الرياضة

- Distance المسافة
- Wing الجناح
- Company شركة

1- **Where is the Airbus built ?**
- *In Europe.*

2- **What is the largest aeroplane in the world ?**
- *It is Airbus A380.*

3- **How many people can it hold ?**
- *It can hold 555 people.*

4- **How can passengers exercise while they are travelling in the Airbus A380?**
- *They can exercise because some Airbuses have a gym inside so passengers can exercise.*

5- **How long is the distance between the ends of the Airbus wings?**
- *It is as long as footballs pitch.*

6- **What is the top speed of the Airbus ?**
- *It can reach a top of 945 Km/h.*

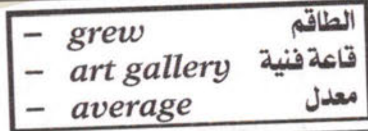
Student C



The *StarPrince*

The star princess is one of the world's biggest __cruise ships.__ It was built for an American company and it is twice as big as the Titanic. This __enormous__ ship can hold 2,700 passengers and 1,100 __crew.__ On board there are nine restaurants, five swimming pools, an Internet café, a library and an art __gallery.__ But the Star Princess isn't the fattest ship in the world- it travels at an average of just 40 Km/h.

– cruise	رحلة بحرية من اجل المتعة
– twice	مرتين
– enormous	هائل



– grew	الطاقم
– art gallery	قاعة فنية
– average	معدل

1- **What is the star princess ?**
- *The star princess is one of the world's biggest cruise ships.*

2- **Where was the star princess made ?**
- *It was made in America .*

3- **How is the star princess longer than the Titanic ?**
- *The star princess is twice as big as the Titanic.*

4- **How many passengers can it hold ?**
- *It can hold 2,700 passengers .*

5- **What is there on the ship's board ?**
- *On board there are nine restaurants, five swimming pools, an internet café, a library and an art gallery.*

6- **Is the star princess the fastest ship in the world? What is its speed?**
- *No , it isn't . It travels at an average of just 40 Km/h .*

الجدول (مهم جدا)
حفظ

	A	B	C
Name / الاسم	Shinkansen	Airbus A380	Star Princess
Nationality / المنشأ	Japanese	European	American
Speed / السرعة	360,000 Passengers Per day	555 passengers	2,700 Passengers and 1,100 crew
Speed / السرعة	300 Km/h	945 Km/h	40 Km/h
Special features مميزات خاصة	Engine is a special shape	gym inside	9 restaurants 5 swimming pools, internet café , library and art gallery

(B) 33 Listen and read the conversations, then read the definition and write the words.

حفظ - املاء

- return ticket تذكرة مرجعة
- Certainly بالتاكيد
- leaves يغادر
- Great رائع
- journey الرحلة
- take long كم تستغرق

- a five - hour journey
- hungry جائع
- buffet بوفيه
- Platform رصيف قطار
- plane طائرة
- I'm afraid اخشى

- luggage امتعة
- arriving الوصول
- stopover نقطة توقف
- pick up يلتقط
- get off تغادر
- Gate بوابة

1- The place where people get on and off a train. **Plateform**

2- The total number of bags the woman can take on the plane. **Two bag limit.**

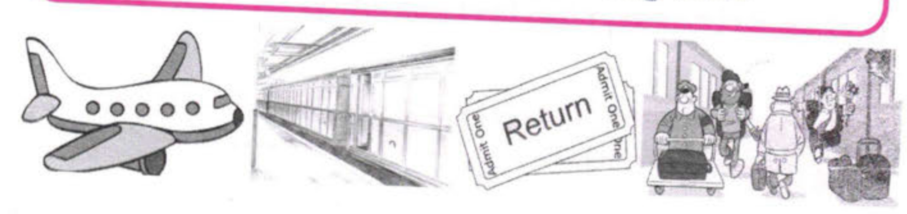
3- When the plane stops for one hour in between two places. **One hour stopover.**

4- A journey that takes five hours. **Five - hour journey**

5- The place where passengers get on a plane. **Gate**

6- A ticket to go to a place and come back. **Return ticket**

لاحظ / لاستخدام الرقم كصفة للاسم يكتب بهذه الطريقة وبدون اضافة **(S)** الجمع للاسم بعد الرقم :
Two – hour journey **Three – bag limit**



Unit Three Lesson Four P.30

Holiday fun متعة العطلة

- spend يقضي
- Relaxing استرخاء
- prefer يفضل
- active break توقف سريع
- fan معجب
- unusual sports رياضة فريدة
- snowboarding التزلج على لوح
- whitewater rafting يركب زورق الطواف
- quad biking ركوب دراجة رباعية العجلات
- skiing تزلج
- one board لوح واحد
- instead of بدلا من
- the alps جبال الالب
- Chamonix مدينة شامونيكس
- beginners مبتدئين
- advanced متقدم
- steep حاد
- slopes منحدرات
- rent يستاجر
- equipment معدات
- have fun يستمتع
- raft عائمة
- including يتضمن
- calm هادئ
- fast سريع
- water turns white ينقلب الماء ابيض
- Colorado river نهر كولورادو
- spectacular مذهل
- Scenery منظر
- cycling دوران الدراجة
- horse riding ركوب الخيل
- difference اختلاف
- quiet deserts صحراء هادئة
- dunes كثبان رملية
- guide مرشد / دليل
- safety gear عصا السلامة
- helmet خوذة

متى نكتب (The) امام الاسماء ؟

1- نستخدم (the) أمام الاسم إذا كان معرفا.
أي انك ذكرته مسبقا في الجملة وان يكون الشيء الوحيد في المكان . مثل

1- Is there a restaurant car on <u>the train</u> ?
2- The president is giving a speech tonight .

2- نستخدم (the) امام اسماء الدول المكونة من عدة ولايات . مثل The UAE , The USA , The UK

ولكن لا تكتب امام اسماء الدول المنفردة . مثل Iraq ✔ , The Iraq ✘

3- نستخدم (the) مع اسماء

الانهار والبحار والمحيطات	The Nile, The Red Sea , The Arabian Sea
السلاسل الجبلية	The Alps, The Everest , The Pyrenees Mountains
مجموعات الجزر والصحارى	The Philippines , Arabian desert ,
الفنادق والمتاحف	The Hilton , The National Museum of Iraq ,

لاحظ / لا تكتب أي أداة (a , an , the) أمام أسماء الدول المنفردة أو المدن أو القارات أو الشوارع أو البحيرات أو قمة الجبل

B **Read the sentences and add (the) where necessary.**

ضع (the) في المكان المناسب

Example: *We visited* the *United Arab Emirates last year.*

– نكتب *(the)* أمام اسم الدولة المكونة من مجموعة دول

1- **The** *Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسماء البحار والمحيطات
2- *Mount Everest is in* **the** *Himalayas.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسماء السلاسل الجبلية
3- *Stonehenge is in* **the** *United Kingdom.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسم الدولة المكونة من مجموعة دول
4- *Oman is on* **the** *Arabian Sea.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسماء البحار ولا تكتب امام اسم دولة منفردة
5- *We went for a boat ride on* **the** *Nile.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسماء الانهار والبحار
6- **The** *Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain.* – نكتب *(the)* أمام اسماء السلاسل الجبلية

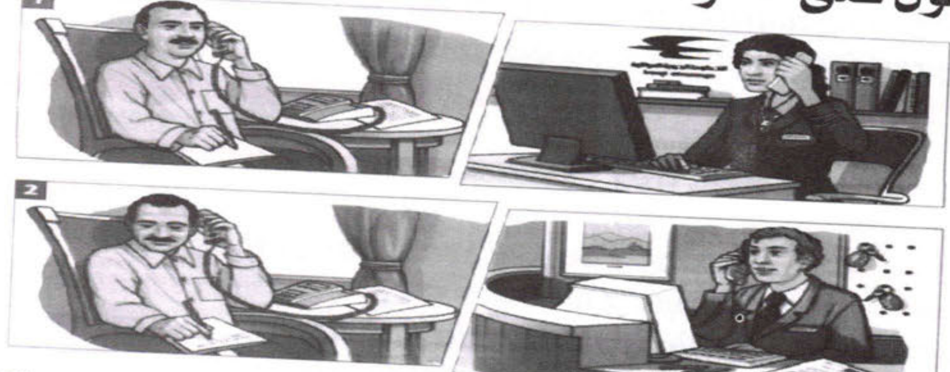
C **Read the paragraph. Delete (the) if it is not necessary.**

أحذف (the) اذا كانت غير ضرورية

I went to ~~the~~ Australia last year for my holidays. First I went to ~~the~~ Brisbane, a city with a very warm climate and a beautiful botanic garden. Then I went surfing in the *pacific ocean. It was very exciting because the waves were hug. After that, I went to another big city called ~~the~~ Sydney. I visited the Olympic Park and did a lot shopping. I also went to* the *Blue Mountains, which are only a two - hour drive from ~~the~~ Sydney. I spent the last part of my holiday in ~~the~~ Tasmania, which is an island south of ~~the~~ Australia. This way my favourite part of the holiday, because I went with water rafting on the Franklin River.*

Unit Three Lesson Five P.31

Getting information الحصول على معلومات



36 **Listen to conversation 2 again and answer the questions.**

استمع للمحادثة رقم (2) ثم اجب عن الاسئلة

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.48

(A) Read the extracts from conversation 1. Mark Tariq's father's Lines (F) and the airline Clerk's line (A)

للاطلاع / شفوي

هذه المحادثة بين الاب (F) وموظف الخطوط الجوية (A)

Conversation 1

A *Iraq Airways, how can I help you?*
F *Hello, I'd like some information about flights from Baghdad to London.*
F *Well, it's cheaper to fly on a Friday, right?*
A *OK. We have three flights from Baghdad to London on Friday 10th June.*
A *OK. Do you want a single or return ticket?*
A *One leaves at 6.20, one leaves at 9.45, and one leaves at 11.30.*
F *I'd like to return on 30th June.*

Unit Three Lesson Six P.32

الكلمات حفظ معنى واملاء

What do you need?

- **Match the documents with the words in the box. What is each one for?** وصل الوثائق التالية بالكلمات الموجودة في المربع

كراس سياحي	وصل	جدول مواعيد	تذكرة طائرة	اعلان
Guidebook	Receipt	Timetable	Plane ticket	Leaflet

Present simple for timetables

المضارع البسيط مع جدول المواعيد

- *My plane <u>leaves</u> at 10.00 in the morning.*
- *I don't know what time the museum <u>opens</u> tomorrow.*

تذكر / قاعدة المضارع البسيط

I, they, We, you + فعل مجرد
He, she, it + فعل + S

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط مع جدول المواعيد الرسمية [وهو هنا يعبر عن المستقبل] مثلا

1- The plane (leave) London at 10 : 00 am tomorrow.
– *The plane leaves London at 10:00 am tomorrow.*
2- The bus (*arrives* - will arrive) at 6:00 p.m.

Lesson 6 Activity Book P.50

للاطلاع

(A) Use the documents on Student's Book page32 to complete the itinerary. استخدم الوثائق الموجودة في كتاب الطالب واكمل خط الرحلة .

Best Travel Tours Itinerary — **Visit to Egypt May 3rd – 6th**

May3rd	May4th	May5th
Leave ① **London:** *10.15 a.m* *Arrive Cairo:* ② **7.10 p.m** *Shuttle bus to hotel: 8.00 p.m* *Arrive hotel :* ③ **8.35 p.m**	**Morning** *Tour of the pyramids* **Afternoon** *Visit the Khan El Khalili Bazaar:* **Evening** *Dinner on river boat: Special menu costs* ④ **£15**	**Morning** *Egyptian MuseumSee the treasure of Tutankhamun! From* ⑤ **9 a.m** *to lunch .* **Afternoon** *Relax at the hotel Or go on a Camel ride.* **Evening** *Sound and light Show at the pyramids in English:* ⑥ **9.30 p.m.**

Rain	bag	platform	plane	pack	play	late	travel
جو ممطر	حقيبة	منبر	طائرة	يعيد	يلعب	تأخر	رحلة

للاطلاع - شفوي

/eɪ/ أي	/æ/ آ
Rain	Bag
Plane	Platform
Play	Pack
Late	Travel

Unit Three Lesson Seven P.33

At the hotel في الفندق

- **Name as many items as you can in the photos of hotels in Baghdad** اكتب اسماء الاشياء الموجودة في الصور






- **What are the people below doing? Describe the pictures with words from the box.**

porter حمال	tourist سائح	luggage امتعة	waiter نادل	pillow مخدة	lift مصعد
Receptionist موظف استعلامات		guest ضيف أو نزيل	menu قائمة	check in الفحص	order الطلب
give directions يصف الطريق		Ask for يطلب			

حفظ
املاء
معنى

Making requests أسلوب الطلب

الطلب	الموافقة	الرفض
	Yes	No
Can I *have* ... ?	*Of course* .	*I'm afraid* ...
Could I *have* ... ?	*Certainly.*	*I'm sorry, but* ... .
Can you *bring* ... ?		
Could you *tell me* ... ?		
Would you *send me* ... ?		

للطلب المؤدب / نستخدم احد الاساليب التالية

لاحظ/ الامثلة التالية :

Can I
Could I
Can you
Could you
Would you
} + فعل مجرد ... ?

1- *Ask the waiter to bring you a cup of tea.*
– *Can you bring me a cup of tea ?*

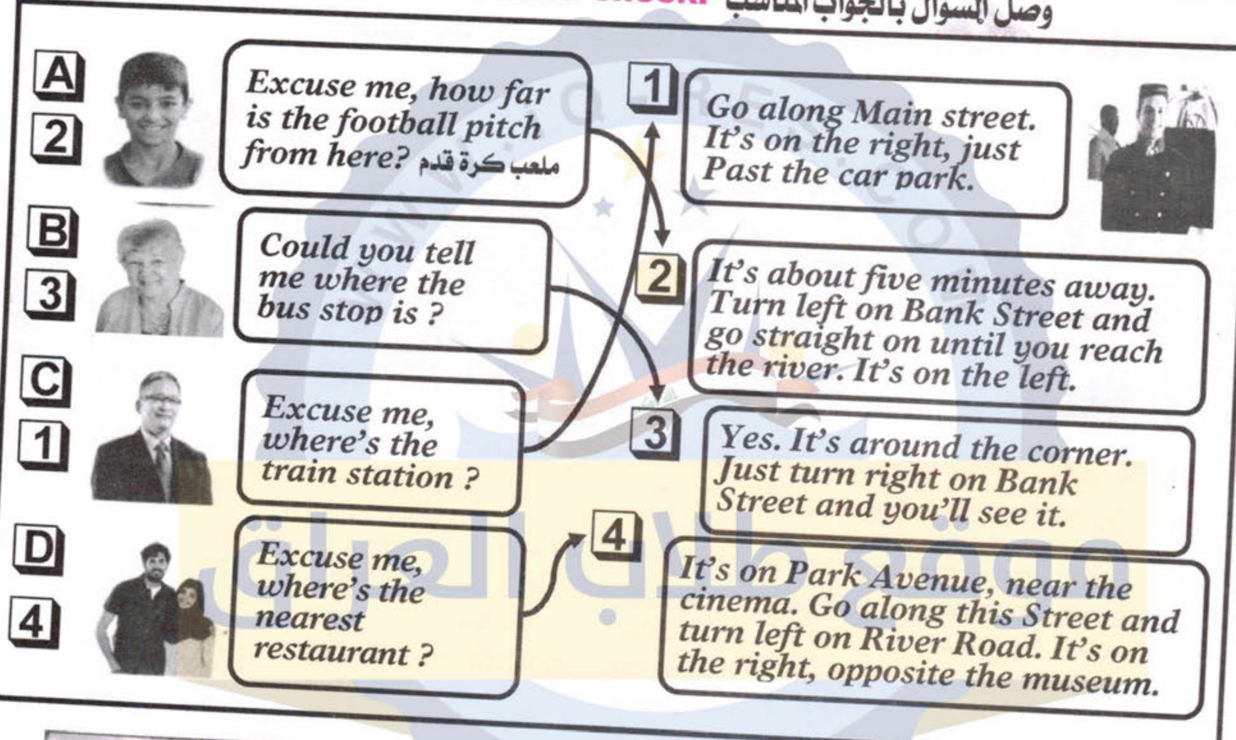
2- *Ask the receptionist to see the map .*
– *Can I see the map?*

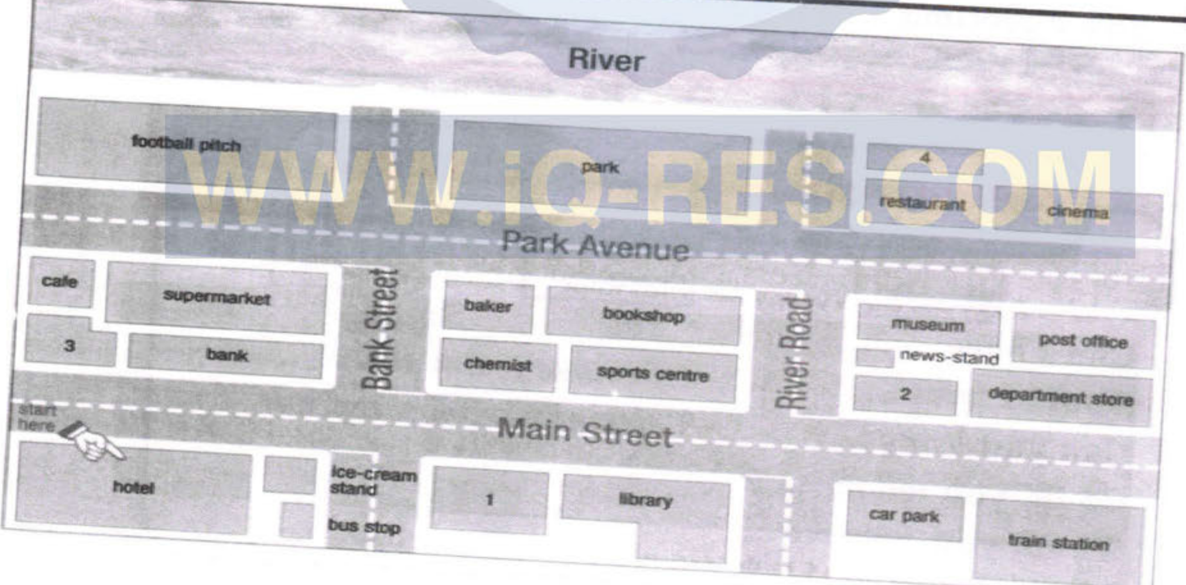
Unit Three Lesson Eight P.34

للاطلاع

Where is it ?

● 🎧 43 **A hotel porter is giving people directions. Match the questions and answers, then listen and check.** وصل السؤال بالجواب المناسب





لاحظ/ للسؤال عن مكان نستخدم أحد الاساليب التالية :

1- Excuse me , how far is the [اسم المكان] from here ?

2- Could you tell me where the [اسم المكان] is ?

3- Excuse me , where is the [اسم المكان] ?

مثلا *Ask someone the way to the mall ?*
Could you tell me where the mall is ?

Lesson 8 Activity Book P.53

(A) Look at the map on Student's Book page 34. Complete the dialogue with sentences from the box. The people are in front of the department store.

للاطلاع

اكمل المحادثة بما يناسبها

About five minutes away	Just past the chemist's
Near the hotel	It's around the corner

A- *Excuse me , where's the newsstand ?*

B- ① *It's around the corner. Turn right on River Road.*

A- *Could you tell me where the bakery is ?*

B- *Of course. Go along Main Street. Turn right on Bank Street. The bakery is on your right,* ② *just past the chemist's.* الصيدلية

A- *Excuse me, could you tell me where the ice-cream stand is ?*

B- *Yes, it's on the corner of Main Street and Bank Street,*

③ *near the hotel.*

A- *Excuse me, is the café far from here ?*

B- *No, it's only* ④ *about five minutes away. Turn on River Road, turn left on Park Avenue, then go straight on.*

(D) Write three more words with /ə/ .

Check the pronunciation in a dictionary.

teacher , mother , doctor , aside , brother , about , under

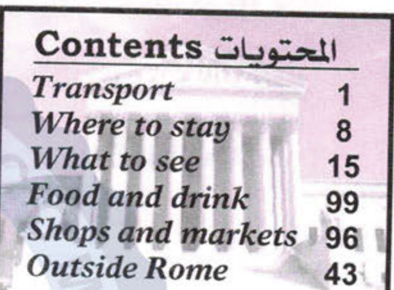
Unit Three Lesson Nine P.35

A guidebook (كتاب) دليل سياحي

- **Look at the table of contents. What can you read about :**

وصل الكلمات التالية بما يقابلها في قائمة المحتويات

- A monument to visit? = اثار قد تزورها
- A place to buy gifts? = مكان تشتري منه الهدايا
- A restaurant? = مطعم
- A hotel? = فندق
- How to travel around? = كيف تنتقل



Contents المحتويات

- *A monument to visit = What to see* اثار تزورها
- *A place to buy gifts = shops and markets* اسواق
- *A restaurant = food and drinks* مطاعم
- *A hotel = where to stay* فنادق
- *How travel around = transport* وسائل نقل



مهم

س/ وصل حفظ ←

– *huge* ضخم	– *built* بنيت	– *columns* اعمدة	– *vast* كبير
– *busy* مزدحم	– *century 18th* القرن الثامن عشر	– *front* من الامام	– *ruins* اثار
– *square* ساحة	– *decorated* تزين	– *outside* من الخارج	– *ancient* قديم
– *Magnificent* جميل جدا	– *colourful* ملون	– *triangular* مثلث	– *temples* معابد
– *fountains* نافورات	– *flowers* زهور	– *dome* قبة	– *politicians* سياسي
– *Cappuccino* كبتشينو	– *terraces* شرفة	– *marble* رخام	– *stones* صخور
	– *pleasant* ممتع	– *selling* بيع	– *imagine* يتخيل
	– *gifts* هدايا	– *toys* العاب	– *buried* دفن

Lesson 9 Activity Book P.54

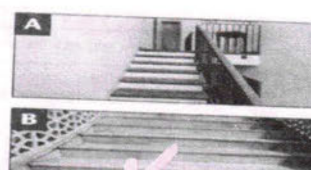
(A) Find the words on Student's Book page35, then circle the correct picture. ضع اشارة على الصورة المناسبة للكلمة المقابلة

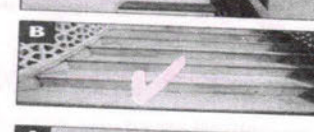
1 - *crowded* مزدحم



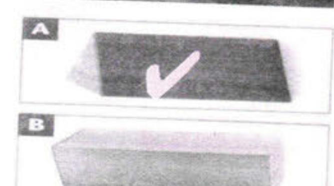


2 - *wide* واسع عريض

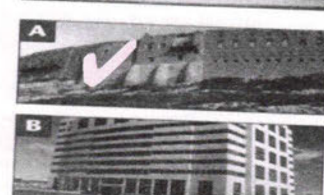




3 - *traingular* شكل مثلث



4 - *ancient* قديم



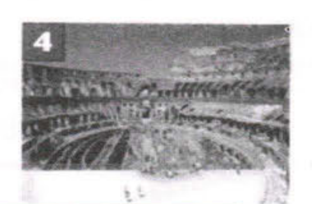
(B) Look at the pictures. Use the words in the box or other words you know to write sentences about the pictures. Read one of your sentences to the class. Can they guess which picture it is?

اكتب جمل عن الصور التالية مستخدما الكلمات









ancient	dirty	noisy	quiet	tall	dark	crowded	new
قديم	وسخ	مزعج	هادئ	طويل	مظلم	مزدحم	جديد

حفظ - معاني واملاء ↑

1 - *It has crowded shops.*

4 - *It is an ancient place .*

2 - *There is dirt on the floor.*

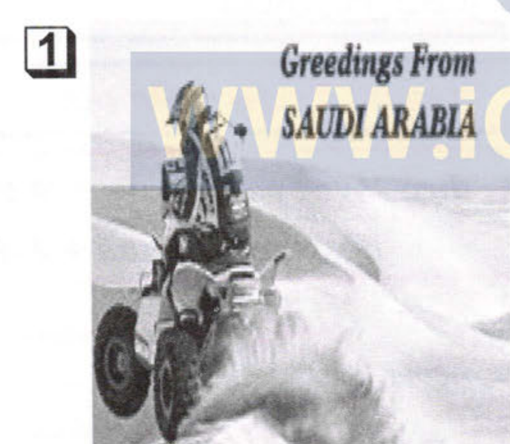
Unit Three Lesson Ten P.36

Writing home

● **Read the postcard and the e-mail. Which holiday sounds like the most fun?**

صورة بطاقة بريدية **(Postcard)**

1



Dear Huda
I've been having a great time here in Saudi Arabia yesterday we went riding on quad bikes. It was loads of fun and the desert is really pretty. I'll show you some pictures when I get home.
Christine

Huda
Hammadi
PO.BOX202
Baghdad
Iraq

2 **e – mail.** صورة رسالة

Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

- *I **'ve been speaking** English every day.*
- ***Have** you **been going** to the beach?*

ما الفرق بين المضارع التام البسيط (Present Perfect Simple) والمضارع التام المستمر (Present Perfect Continuous)

- لاحظ ان المضارع التام المستمر يؤكد استمرارية حدوث الحدث وتكون الجملة في المضارع التام المستمر حسب القاعدة التالية :

I , they , We , you + have + been + ing
He , she , it + have + been + ing

- اما عند الاستفهام :

(have / has) + فاعل + been + ing?

متى تكون الجملة مضارع تام مستمر ؟

1- اذا كانت ظروف الزمان معها . مثل ... Since , for , recently , all,
- *I have been studying all the morning.*

2- اذا كان السؤال بـ(How long) هذا ايضا دليل على الاستمرارية.
- *How long have you been waiting ?*

3- أحيانا يعطي في الجملة تاثير ظاهر للفعل . مثل :
- *Your eyes are red. Have you been crying ?*
- *She looks tired. She hasn't been sleeping well recently.*

س/ ما الذي يتبع كلمة (since) أو (for) ؟

(1- منذ = since)
يتبعها اسم يوم / شهر / سنة / مناسبة . اي يتبعها تاريخ محدد (موعد بداية الحدث)
- *I have been studying English since I was six.*

(2- لمدة = for)
يتبعها طول الفترة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدوث الفعل . مثل :
for 2 weeks , for a longtime , for ages , ...

مقارنة بين المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر

Present Perfect Simple	Present Perfect Continuous
I , they , We , you + have + P.P He , she , it + has + P.P	I,they,We,you + have + been + ing He , she , it + has + been + ing
1- تكون ظروف الزمان معه: *Ever, never, just, yet, already, ...*	1- تكون ظروف الزمان معه: *Since, for, recently, all day, ...*
2- يمكن السؤال عنه بـ How many, how often - *How many letters have you written?*	2- يمكن السؤال عنه بـ How long - *How long have you been waiting?*
3- يمكن ان يذكر عدد أو كمية ما انجز من الفعل - *He has run three miles.*	3- قد يسبق الجملة وصف لتاثير الفعل. مثل : - *Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?* - *You look tired. You haven't been sleeping well recently.*

لاحظ / هناك افعال لايمكن ان تكتب بصيغة المضارع التام المستمر مثل افعل الحواس والادراك والملكية والكينونة وافعال المشاعر أو أي فعل لا يمكن ان يستغرق وقت في حدوثه . مثل

Be , see , know , drop , have , lose , win , finish , succeed , ...

1- *How long / you / have a mobile ?*
- *How long have you had a mobile ?*
2- *I have been a student since 1999.*
3- *I haven't seen my friends for a long time.*

Lesson 10 Activity Book P.55



(A) Hamid wants to go driving. Use the words to make sentences about what he has already done and what he hasn't done yet.

مهم

اكمل الجمل المثبتة مستخدما (already)
والجمل المنفية مستخدما (yet) بصيغة المضارع التام البسيط .

1- *buy a diving mask* ✔
- *He has already bought a diving mask.*

2- *buy a book about diving* ✘
- *He hasn't bought a book about diving yet.*

3- *watch a video about diving* ✔
- *He has already watched a video about diving.* الغوص

4- *ask his parents for permission* ✔
- *He has already asked his parents for permission.*

5- *rent the breathing equipment* ✘
- *He hasn't rented* استاجر *the breathing equipment.* معدات التنفس

6- *practise swimming underwater* ✔
- *He has already practiced swimming underwater.*

7- *find a diving teacher* ✘
- *He hasn't found a diving teacher yet.*

8- *buy a waterproof camera* ✘
- *He hasn't bought a waterproof camera yet.*

لاحظ / يمكن تغيير صيغة السؤال
في الامتحان وذلك باستخدام (yet)
بدلا من علامة (✘) أو (already)
بدلا من علامة (✔)
مثال /
[He / buy / a diving mask.
(Use already to write a full sentence).
- He has already bought a diving mask.

(B) What else have Christine and her family been doing on their holiday?

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. اكمل الفراغات التالية

visiting	learning	eating	swimming	taking
يزور	يتعلم	يأكل	يسبح	يلتقط

مهم جدا

1- *We have been* ***eating*** *good food.*
2- *We haven't been* ***swimming*** *in the pool because we prefer the beach.*
3- *I haven't been* ***taking*** *pictures because I forgot my camera.*
4- *My sister has been* ***learning*** *to sail.*
5- *My parents have been* ***visiting*** *museums.*

(C) Make sentences about what the people have been doing.

اكتب جمل عن ما يفعله الناس في الصورة **مهم**

لاحظ / تكون صيغة السؤال كما يلي :

[He / paint] since 9:00 O'clock. (Present perfect continuous)

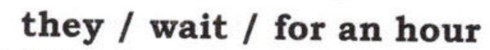
– He has been painting since 9:00 O'clock.



Example : *They / write / postcards*
They have been writing postcards.



He / swim / in the pool
1- *He has been swimming in pool.*



they / wait / for an hour
2- *They have been waiting for an hour.*



He / play / tennis
3- *He has been playing tennis.*



He / paint
4- *He has been painting*



They / play / in the san
5- *They have been playing in the sand.*



6- *She has been cooking*

D Think about a place you have visited, in Iraq or in another country.

فكر في مكان زرته في العراق أو اي مكان آخر

للاطلاع

اكتب اسئلة للاجوبة التالية (تمهيد شفوي لسؤال الانشاء التالي)

Where did you stay? – *I stayed at Erbil Rotana Hotel.*

What did it look like? – *It is very nice and comfortable.*

What was the weather like? – *The weather was fine.*

Who were you with? – *My friends were with me.*

What did you see?

– *I saw a lot of traditional shops, Arbil Citadel, the Aqua train.* المدينة المائية

What did you do?

– *I enjoyed swimming , sightseeing , shopping, ...*

What did you like the best?

– *I liked the Aqua Train* المدينة المائية *.*

Now imagine you are there. Use your notes to write a postcard or an e-mail to a friend. استخدم الاجوبة التي كتبتها لكتابة رسالة او بطاقة بريد لصديق .

سؤال الانشاء للوحدة الثالثة للامتحان التحريري

Dear Ahmed ,

I have been in Erbil for a week now. I'm really enjoying my holiday. I have seen a lot of new places. I'm with my friends here we have stayed at Rotana Hotel. It is wonderful , the swimming pool is very large. We visited a lot of interesting places.

First, we visited Erbil Citadel قلعة *and we did some sightseeing and also we took some photos. Then we have been to Majdi Mall, it is very big so we spent a lot of time there, it is really interesting.* ممتع

Finally, we have been to the water- park (Erbil Aqua Train المدينة المائية *) you can't imagine swimming and playing in the water since the morning . It is the best thing in the holiday.*

Now we are sitting in the restaurant waiting for lunch. I'm coming back home next Sunday.

See you soon,

Your friend

Zaid

Revision page58 activity book

(A) Unscramble the names of five places from the Unit and match them with the pictures.

A   B  C  D   E 

1- heT reGat yramiPd – *The great pyramid.* الهرم الاعظم D
2- tehonnegeS – *Stonehenge* مدينة ستوهينج B
3- Teh oCloraod ivrRe – *The Colorado River* نهر الكلوريدو في امريكا A
4- ianHgng aGrndse – *Hanging Gardens* الجنائن المعلقة C
5- heT ahnipsS pestS – *The Spanish steps* السلالم الاسبانية E





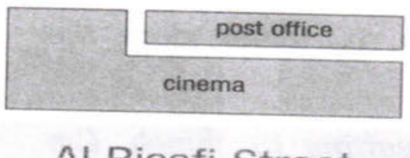
(B) Write sentences about what John has been doing. Use a word from each box. اكتب جمل (زمن المضارع التام المستمر) مستخدما الكلمات التالية

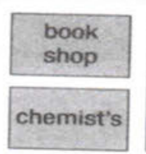
Snowboarding swimming Reading Studying Waiting	For two hours English a book in Arabic In France in the sea

- *John has been studying English for two hours.*
- *John has been swimming in the sea.*
- *John has been reading a book in Arabic for two hours.*
- *John has been snowboarding in France.*
- *John has been waiting for two hours.*

Test page 59 activity book

(A) Use the words in the box to complete the directions. You are at the station.











Just past	around the corner	near	five minutes away

Excuse me. Is the river far from here?
No. You can walk to the river. It's only ① five minutes away.

Can you tell me where the bookshop is ?
Of course. It's ② around the corner , on Water Street.

Is there a post office near here ?
Yes, there is. It's on Al Rasheed Street, ③ just past the cinema.

Do you know where the police station is?
Yes, it's over there, ④ near the bank.

Ⓑ Write the words under the correct pictures.

Guidebook	return ticket	ruins	gate
Platform	single room	river	fountain


Fountain
نافورة


river
نهر



gate
بوابة


guidebook
كتاب دليل سياحي


Return ticket
تذكرة مرجعة


single room
غرفة منفردة


ruins
اثار


platform
رصيف

Ⓒ Read the extracts from a guidebook about Cairo and answer the questions. اقرا مايلي ثم اجب عن الاسئلة (للامتحانات حفظ المعاني فقط) القطعة ليست للحفظ

– *Different* مختلف	– *Pool* حوض سباحة	– *Expensive* غالي الثمن	– *View* مطلة
– *Restaurants* مطاعم	– *Fun things* اشياء ممتعة	– *Camel ride* ركوب الجمل	– *Museum* متحف
– *Separate* منفصل	– *Close* قرب	– *Cost* يكلف	– *Desert* الصحراء
– *Hotels* فنادق	– *Nile* نهر النيل	– *Boat ride* ركوب الزورق	– *Rent* يستاجر

1- *What are the best hotels in Cairo like?* كيف تبدو أفضل الفنادق في القاهرة
– *They have big rooms, a restaurant and a swimming pool.*

2- *What do you need to do to see the mummies?* ماذا تحتاج لمشاهدة النصب
– *You need to go to the Egyptian Museum and buy a separate ticket.* تذكرة لشخص

3- *Why is it a good idea to go to the pyramids early?*
لماذا يجب ان تذهب للاهرامات مبكرا
– *Because if it gets late, it is too hot to walk around.*

4- *What is special about the Great Pyramid?* ما هي خصوصية الهرم الاكبر
– *It is the Largest Pyramid in Egypt.*

5- *What fun things are there to do in Cairo?*

- You can go for a camel ride ركوب الجمل . Or a boat ride. ركوب القارب
6- Where can you go for a boat ride ?
- On the Nile. في نهر النيل

D Read the letter and circle the correct form of the verbs in bold.

مهم

اقرا الرسالة واشر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل .

Dear Nazar,

I have been in Egypt for a week now. I'm really enjoying my holiday. I ① **have been seeing /see/** have seen *a lot of new things. Yesterday we went to Gaza and* ② **have seen/** saw **/will see** *the great Pyramid. We are going back tonight for a sound and light show. The show* ③ starts **/has started /starts** *at 10.30 so I am resting in my hotel this afternoon. Tomorrow we can go for a camel ride. I* ④ have never been **/ was never / has never been** *on a camel before, and I haven't decided whether to go or not. I* ⑤ **swam / was swimming /** have been swimming *every day in the hotel pool and I* ⑥ **had already got /** have already got **/ am already got** *a tan. It's very hot in Egypt! I'm coming home next week. Could you pick me up at the airport? My plane* ④ leaves **/ left / has been leaving** *Cairo at 10.00 and* ④ **has been arriving /** arrives **/ arrive** *at 3.00.*

See you soon,
Your friend,
haydar

تذكر / نختار الفعل المضارع البسيط مع الجداول الزمنية .

- نختار الماضي مع الحدث الماضي
- نختار التام المستمر اذا كان الحدث يستغرق وقت بحدوثه (مستمر بالحدوث)

D Imagine you are on holiday in a real or imaginary place. Write a postcard or e-mail to a friend.

تخيل انك في سفرة اكتب رسالة او بطاقة بريد الى صديق تتحدث عن هذه السفرة وماذا تفعل هناك

Dear Ahmed ,

I have been in Erbil for a week now. I'm really enjoying my holiday. I have seen a lot of new places. I'm with my friends here we have stayed at Rotana Hotel. It is wonderful , the swimming pool is very large. We visited a lot of interesting places.

First, we visited Erbil Citadel قلعة *and we did some sightseeing and also we took some photos. Then we have been to Majdi Mall, it is very big so we spent a lot of time there, it is really interesting.* ممتع

Finally, we have been to the water- park (Erbil Aqua train المدينة المائية *) you can't imagine swimming and playing in the water since the morning . It is the best thing in the holiday.*

Now we are sitting in the restaurant waiting for lunch. I'm coming back home next Sunday.

See you soon,
Your friend
Zaid

UNIT FOUR

The gap year سنة توقف عن العمل

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

Unit Four Lesson One P.40

The number of people taking a gap year is rising. What is a gap year? ماهي سنة التوقف عن العمل

It is time you take off from school or work to do something different.

If you think this sounds like a good idea, you are not alone. In 2013, about 250,000 people between the ages of 16 and 25 took a gap year in the UK.

IS A GAP YEAR FOR YOU?

If you want to take a gap year, you have to decide what to do. There are many possibilities. Some people choose to work with charity organizations. They help build houses for people who have no money, or teach in countries where there aren't enough local teachers. Many people decide to learn a new sport, like whitewater rafting. Others use the time to see the world. The number of British teenagers travelling far from home during their gap year is going up. The top five areas for British teenagers to go to now are Tibet, Indonesia, Taiwan, Eastern Europe and Canada.

It is important to plan your gap year well. Learning a new sport is not easy to do. Find an organization that can teach you, and help you get the right safety gear. If you decide to travel to another country, learn as much as you can about the country before you go. Find out if you need any vaccinations, and what type of clothing you should take. There are hundreds of organizations that can help you plan well.

Taking a gap year has many advantages. You can decide what you like and what you are good at. You can also learn things that will help you find a good job when you get home. For example, a gap year is a good time to learn or practise a language. And if you travel, a gap year gives you a chance to meet new people and see the world.

- Gape year سنة توقف عن العمل
- Rising يزداد
- Sounds يبدو
- Have to يجب
  have to decide يجب ان تقرر
- Possibilities امكانية
- Choose يختار
- Charity organization منظمات خيرية
- Tibet التبت
  Indonesia اندونيسيا
- Taiwan تايوان
- Eastern Europe اوربا الشرقية
- Canada كندا
- Plan خطط
  safety gear استعدادات السلامة
- Find out ابحث
- Vaccinations تطعيم
- type of clothing نوع من الملابس
- Advantages فوائد
- practise a language تمارس اللغة

Lesson 1 Activity Book P.63

(A) Write the letter of the paragraph where you think will find each fact. Then read the article. ضع رقم المقطع المناسب لما يلي

1- *People who take a gap year often leave their country.* Paragraph 2
2- *In 2004, about 250,000 young people decided to take a gap year in the UK.* Paragraph 1
3- *People who take a gap year can learn things that help them get a good job.* Paragraph 4
4- *There are a lot of organizations that can help young people plan their gap year.* Paragraph 3

(B) Read the article again and answer the questions. مهم جدا

اقرا مايلي واجب عن الاسئلة

1- *What kinds of things do young people do during a gap year ?*
– *They work with charities* اعمال خيرية *, learn new sports or travel.*
2- *What do you need to do* يجب ان تفعل *before you take* قبل ان تاخذ *a gap year* سنة توقف *?*
– *Plane* تخطط جيدا *the year well.*
3- *What are the advantages* فوائد *of taking a gap year ?*
– *Helps you to find out what you like* تكتشف ما تحب *and what you are good at you can learn things* تتعلم اشياء جديدة *meet people* تتعرف على الناس *and see the world* وترى العالم .
4- *Would you like to take a gap year ? Why / Why not ?* الجمعيات الخيرية
– *Yes , I'd like to take a cap year because I want to work with charities.*
5- *What is a gap year ?*
– *It is time you take off* عطلة عن العمل *from school or work to do something different* لعمل شيء مختلف .

(C) Work with a partner. Write a synonym and two antonyms for rise.

اعمل مع زميلك . اكتب المرادفات و المعاكسات لـ **rise**

rise →	synonym: مرادف	go up يزداد	antonyms: معاكس	fall ينخفض ;	go down

(D) Work in pairs. Student A: Use the words in Exercise C to ask answer questions and complete your table with arrows. Student B: Turn to page64. ضع سهم يؤشر زيادة او نقصان عن الزائرين للاطلاع

Change in tourist visits in the last year

Country	Number of visitors
France	↗
Spain	↗
United State	↘

Country	Number of visitors
China	↗
Mexico	↘
Italy	↘

مثال – *The number of tourists* *is rising.* راجع المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن التغيير :
– *The prices* *are falling.*

Unit Four Lesson Two P.30

Pilot's job عمل الطيار

تذكر / للحديث عن جدول مواعيد نستخدم صيغة المضارع البسيط فقط :

فاعل + فعل مجرد + فعل ينتهي بـ (s) + تكملة ....



Example:
- The plane <u>leaves</u> at 8:15.
- The plane <u>arrives</u> at 5:00.

Lesson 2 Activity Book P.64

A 47 **Listen to the first people of the interview again and answer the questions.** للاطلاع

1- What can pilots do that many people can't do at work?
- They can go different countries and see new things.

2- What could Mohammed do before becoming a pilot that he can't do now?
- Spend a lot of time with friends and family.

3- What are the disadvantages of being a pilot ?
- Being away from home (spending) less time with friends.

4- What do the other members of the flight team do ?
- Co-pilot مساعد طيار , helps fly the plane and makes sure the plane has been checked before the flight.
- flight attendants مضيف : help passengers , greet them.

B 48 **Listen to the end of the interview.** للاطلاع / شفوي

Unit Four Lesson Three P.42

Greetings التحية

- **Which of these communication methods do you use?**

اي طرق التواصل التالية تستخدمها ؟








للاطلاع

استمع للمحادثة ووضح ما هي ايجابيات (advantages)

وما هي سلبيات (disadvantages) الهاتف النقال ؟

Advantages ايجابيات	Disadvantages سلبيات
1- *Useful for reaching someone if you have a problem.* 2- *Parents can contact their children or leave message .*	– *expensive* – *not really necessary* – *don't work everywhere* – *mobile phone users are sometimes impolite (annoying when people leave them on in cinemas and restaurants.*

- **Read the opinions below.**
Match each to one of the pictures above.

للاطلاع

وصل الاراء التالية مع احد الصور المناسبة في كتاب الطالب P.42



In my opinion, it's the best way to communicate because you can say as much as you want, and you don't need any special equipment.





I don't like these because they don't say much.





I think it's great because your message gets there immediately and it's very cheap.



Lesson 3 Activity Book P.65

للاطلاع

● 50 **Listen again. Draw a line to match each opinion with a reason.** استمع ثم وصل الاراء مع الاشخاص

1- *You don't really need a mobile phone because*

2- *They are very useful.*

3- *In my opinion, parents like their children to have a mobile phone because*

4- *I think people with mobile phones are really impolite because*

• *they leave their phones on in the cinema and in restaurants.*

• *they like to know they can contact them any time.*

• *you see your friends and family every day.*

• *If you have a problem, you can call someone.*

B **Work with a partner. Think of advantages and disadvantages. Make notes.** للاطلاع

	Advantages ايجابيات	Disadvantages سلبيات
Postcards بطاقة بريد	You can write them wherever you are	– It takes long time to be received
Letters رسالة	You can say as much as you want	– It may be lost قد تضيع
E-mail بطاقة	It is very fast	– You need an internet access to write it.

Unit Four Lesson Four P.43

Eid al - Adha عيد الاضحى








- *visited cousin in Baghdad* يزور ابن العم
- *during Eid ai- Adha holidays* خلال عطلة العيد
- *sacrificed a goat* يضحي (ماشية)
- *Shared the meat out - family, friends, poor* يوزع الحم
- *went to mosque for prayers* يذهب للمسجد
- *thanked Allah* يشكر الله
- *prepared sweets the day before* يهيأ الحلوى
- *dressed in new clothes* يلبس ملابس جديدة
- *visited family and friends* يزور الاقارب والاصدقاء
- *gave gifts* يعطي الهدايا
- *gave money to the poor* يعطي المال للفقراء
- *went to an amusement park* يذهب للمتنزهات (مدينة الألعاب)

- **Read the beginning of Ahmed's essay. Which of his ideas did he use in the first paragraph?** اقرا مقال احمد واشر اي الافكار استخدمها من القائمة السابقة

Last year, I went to stay with my cousins in Baghdad. It was the Eid al-Adha holidays and we had a great time! The day before Eid al-Adha, we prepared special sweets to give to our friends and family. On the morning of the holy festival, we dressed in our new clothes and went to the mosque for prayers. We thanked Allah for all our blessings.

Lesson 4 Activity Book P.65

(A) Read the second paragraph of Ahmed's essay and correct the five mistakes. صحح الاخطاء الخمس في المقال التالي

After that, we went to visit our family and friends. We gave them our gifts and we all ate the special food. There was so ~~many~~ much to eat! My aunt and uncle ~~take~~ took some of the meal to the poor people in the city and gave them money too. In the afternoon, my cousins and I went to an amusement park and ~~go~~ went on all the rides. I ~~has~~ had a fantastic day!

1- to 2- much 3- took 4- went 5- had

(B) Write two paragraphs اكتب مقالة عن حدث شاهدته. **about the event from your notes.**

يمكنك الاستعانة باجوبة الاسئلة السابقة

سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

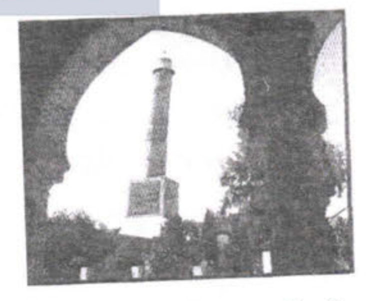
صيغة السؤال

- Write two paragraphs about an event you have seen in person or on TV: أكتب مقطعين انشاء عن حدث شاهدته.

Last summer I was camping في المخيم on the beach ساحل with my friend Rashid and we were walking there, we heard سمع a child shouting يصرخ "help! Help!". We turned round التفت and saw her, she was about to drawn تغرق .

Rashid didn't waste لم يضيع any time; he jumped قفز into the water and saved her. All people were surprised مندهش because Rashid was a little boy of 13 years and he could save the girl from death الموت . Everybody was happy that the girl was still alive ما تزال حية . I was proud of فخور my friend Rashid , he is a real hero بطل .

Unit Four Lesson Five P.44



Two cities مدينتان

Mosul

القطعة ليست للحفظ / فقط معاني

Mosul is the second largest city in Iraq and has a population of about 1.5 million people. It is a very old city. It was built around 1800 BC and was a trade centre for a long time.
Mosul has become a very big, modern city. It is an exciting place to visit. Tourists come to visit the many beautiful places, including the spectacular mosques, and go to the woods. Mosul also has a lot of markets and often has festivals. You can travel around the city by bus or take a taxi.
It usually rains in winter. So the best time to visit Mosul in the spring.

- Largest اكبر
- Population نسبة السكان
- Around حوالي
- Trade center مركز تجاري
- Modern حديث
- Exciting ممتع
- tourists سواح
- Including يتضمن
- Spectacular مذهل
- Mosques مساجد
- Woods غابات
- Markets اسواق
- Festivals مهرجان

Tokyo

حفظ المعاني فقط

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. It is on Honshu, the largest island in Japan. It was a fishing village until the 1600s and is now one of the world's biggest cities. It has a population of over 13 million people.







There are interesting museums to visit In Tokyo. The Tokyo National Museum has art and artefacts from many countries, including some Egyptian mummies. Tokyo also has stadiums for sports and music and some beautiful parks and gardens. The best way to travel in the city is by bus, train or underground.

There is a lot of rain in the summer, and winter can be quite cold. The best times to visit Tokyo are in spring (from March to May) and in autumn (from September to November). If you go in spring, you can see the cherry blossoms.

- Capital عاصمة
- Honshu اسم جزيرة
- Island جزيرة
- Fishing village قرية صيد
- Interesting ممتع
- Museums متاحف
- Artefacts تحف
- Mummies مومياء
- Stadiums ملاعب
- قطار تحت الارض (الميترو) Underground
- Cherry الكرز
- Blossoms زهور

لاحظ الرمز الصوتي/ :a / آ

نحصل عليه من الحرف (a) اذا تبعه (r / s / L) مثلا ... , art , ask , calm , half -

Lesson 5 Activity Book P.66

A) Use the information about a city from the Student's Book to complete one column of the table. Then ask your partner about the other city and complete the rest of the table.

استخدم المعلومات السابقة واملأ الجدول التالي

دراسة للصف / ليست حفظ

	Mosul الموصل	Tokyo طوكيو
City in? مدينة في	*Iraq*	*Japan*
Population نسبة السكان	*1.5 m*	*13 m*
Things to do اشياء تفعلها	*Visit the mosques, woods, markets, festivals.*	*Visit museums , see sport or music events , visit parks and gardens*
Transport التنقل	*Bus , taxi*	*Bus , train underground*
Best time to visit افضل وقت للزيارة	*In spring*	*March to May or September to November*
Rainfall سقوط المطر	*In winter*	*A lot in summer*

راجع (similarity and differences) التشابه والاختلاف

للتشابه ➔ As صفة as / like / both ... and / neither ... nor
للاختلاف ➔ / unlike / not as ... as

B) Write sentences about the two cities. Use as many of the phrases from the box as you can.

أكتب جمل عن المدينتين (مقارنة) مستخدما الكلمات التالية : (نماذج للاجوبة)

التمرين مهم جدا للامتحان

- **Both** *Mosul* **and** *Tokyo are big cities.*
- *You can travel by bus in* **both** *Mosul and Tokyo.*
- **Like** *Mosul, Tokyo has buses.*
- **Unlike** *Mosul, Tokyo has an underground.* مترو
- *Mosul is not* **as** *big* **as** *Tokyo.*
- **Neither** *Mosul* **nor** *Tokyo has much rain in spring.*

C) Look at what the tourists are saying. How are the first two sentences different? Complete the other sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets. اكمل الجمل التالية اما بالمضارع التام البسيط او المضارع التام المستمر

Examples: *I* ***have visited*** *Mosul three times.* (المضارع التام البسيط)
The guide ***has been talking*** *for an hour now.* (المضارع التام المستمر)

1- *I* ***have been waiting*** *for this bus for 20 minutes. (wait)*
2- *We* ***have bought*** *too much luggage on this trip. (bring)*
3- *I* ***have been staying*** *in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home. (stay)*
4- *We* ***have seen*** *three museums in three days. (see)*
5- *He* ***has been walking*** *in the park since twelve o'clock. (walk)*
6- *I* ***have missed*** *my plane home. (miss)*

D Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences. مهم جدا للامتحان

وصل بدايات الجمل التالية بالنهايات

1- Visiting new places (زيارة اماكن جديدة) • • it can be confusing. (مربك)

2- The turbulence (الاضطراب) on the aeroplane طائرة yesterday • • were very tired . (تعبـان)

3- The tourists السواح walked in the park all day and • • bored because there is a lot to do.

4- Visitors (وزار) to Tokyo are never • • interested in history. (نحب التاريخ)

5- If you have never taken the underground الميترو • • was very frightening . (كان مخيف)

6- We are going to the museum متحف because we are • • is very exciting شيء ممتع .

Lesson 6 Test P.68

A Look at the layout and the photos. القطعة ليست للامتحان التحريري

What is the purpose of the text? ما هو الغرض من الموضوع التالي

To persuade ☐ للاقناع To inform ☑ لاعطاء المعلومات To entertain ☐ للتسلية



للاطلاع

"Are you ready for a different holiday?

هل انت مستعد لعطلة من نوع مختلف



The way people in the UK like to spend their holiday is changing. More and more people are becoming interested in adventure sports. One of the most popular is whitewater rafting. Mary Smith, the director of Top Travel Agency, said this is because people find it exciting and enjoy being outside.

You need to prepare if you are going whitewater rafting. Most companies that organize the holidays will have a raft , of course. But you have to wear a helmet, and -you should wear comfortable clothes. You should also be in good health. It is a good idea to see your doctor before going.

There are beautiful places to do this sport around the world. Some of the most popular ones are the Colorado River in the United States and the Franklin River in Australia. When choosing a river, remember that some rivers are slow, but others are very fast and can be dangerous.

- spend يقضي
- changing التغيير
- becoming اصبح
- interested ممتع
- adventure مغامرة
- popular محبوب
ركوب زورق هوائي في نهر شدد الانحدار
- whitewater rafting
- director مسؤول
- travel agency وكالة سفر

- need to يجب
- prepare تهيأ
- companies شركات
- organize ينظم
- raft شديد الانحدار
- wear يرتدي
- helmet خوذة
- comfortable مريح
- clothes ملابس

- حول العالم
- around the world
- popular شعبي
نهر الكولورادو
- Colorado river
- نهر فرانكلن
- Franklin river
- dangerous خطر

(B) Underline the topic sentences in the text. Then find the answers to the questions. للاطلاع

1- *Where are two popular places to go whitewater rafting?* ما هي الاماكن المرغوبة لهذه الرياضة
The Colorado River (USA) and the Franklin River (Australia)
نهر الكولورادو في امريكا فرانكلن في استراليا

2- *What should you wear to go whitewater rafting?* ماذا يجب ان ترتدي عندما تمارس هذه الرياضة
A helmet خوذة *and comfortable clothes.* ملابس مريحة

3- *Why is whitewater rafting becoming more popular?* لماذا اصبحت هذه الرياضة محبوبة ؟
Because people find it exciting ممتع *and enjoy* يستمتع *being outside.* بالخروج.

4- *What should you do before you go?* ماذا عليك ان تفعل قبل الذهاب ؟
You should prepare تتهيأ *and see your doctor.* تتاكد من الطبيبة

(C) Correct the sentences about sports. مهم جدا للامتحان

1- *Both whitewater rafting and quad biking* **is** *dangerous.*
Both whitewater rafting and quad biking **are** *dangerous.*

2- *Skiing is not as easy* **than** *cycling.*
Skiing is not as easy **as** *cycling.*

3- **Liking** *diving, quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.*
Like *diving, quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.*

4- **Neither** *Hamad* **and** *Mohammed plays tennis at school*
Neither *Hamad* **nor** *Mohammed plays tennis at school*

(D) Complete the sentences with a word from the box. مهم جدا للامتحان
اكمل الفراغات التالية

borrowed	form	receipt	porter	around	stopover	almost	return
يستعير	استمارة	وصل	حمال	حول	نقطة توقف	غالبا	مرجع

1- *When I travel for work, I always ask for a* **receipt** *so my company pays me back.*

2- *I* **borrowed** *some travel guides from the self-access centre to prepare for my trip.*

3- *The* **porter** *at the hotel gave us directions to the museum.*

4- *I filled out an application* طلب **from** *for a summer course in Oxford.*

5- Do you want a single or *return* ticket?
6- There is a two-hour *stopover* in Kuwait City, but we can't get off the plane.
7- She slept late and *almost* missed her train.
8- The library isn't far away. It's *around* the corner في المنعطف .

E Read the sentences and choose the correct verb.

مهم جدا للامتحان

اقرا الجمل التالية واختر الفعل الملائم

1- I *went* /was going to the Babylon Festival last year.(ماضي)
2- When we arrived at the mall, people watched/ *were watching* a parade الاستعراض . (ماضي مستمر)
3- We *saw* /were seeing dancers from many countries. (ماضي بسيط)
4- I won/ *was winning* the game, but we stopped playing before the end of the match. (ماضي مستمر)
5- We *ate* /were eating very good Lebanese food last night. (ماضي بسيط)
6- I looked / *was looking* at pictures when my father said it was time to leave. (ماضي مستمر)

F Complete the sentences with words from the box.

مهم جدا للامتحان

اكمل الجمل التالية بالكلمات المناسبة

difficult	excited	boring	easy	important	bored
صعب	مسرور	ممل	سهل	مهم	يشعر بالملل

1- I don't like reading history books. They're *boring* .
2- The computer is *easy* to use. Just type your password and click on the icon you want.
3- Chemistry is an *important* subject to study.
4- My little brother is too young to go to museums. He gets *bored.*
5- Can you lend me your dictionary? The words in this book are *difficult* to understand.
6- I'm going on holiday to Cyprus next week. I'm really *excited* .

G Complete the postcard with words from the box.

اكمل البطاقة البريدية التالية بالكلمات المناسبة

already	ever	yet	has	have	visiting

Dear Jad,

I *have* been in Baghdad for three days. My father *has* been working a lot, so I have been *visiting* the city with Issam. We have *already* seen the National Museum of Iraq., It was very interesting. There's a big pool in our hotel, but we haven't swum in it *yet* . We haven't had time! Have you *ever* been to Baghdad? If not , you Should come. I think you'd like it!

See you next week,
Kamal